THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1930—VOL. XXII, NO. 73

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

CAUTION URGED IN PROPOSALS FOR SANCTIONS

Implementation of Paris Pact to Be Taken Up by League Council

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS DISCUSSED

Naval Experts Committee to Continue Work During Absence of French

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Danger to Anglo-American relations is seen by Philip Kerr, secretary of the Rhodes Trust, in a letter which he writes to The Times in the proposals that are to be considered at Geneva next week by a committee appointed by the League of Nations Council. Mr. Kerr urges that these proposals should be discussed between the British and American Governments and in Parliament before further action is taken.

The committee to which he refers is to debate what amendments should be made in the Covenant of the League to bring it into harmony with the Kellogg pact for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

The chief proposals are those put forward on behalf of the British Government which would make any violation of the Kellogg pact by League members a violation of the League Covenant. A dangerous provision is included which would render the "sanctions" provided in the Covenant applicable to every such violation.

Mr. Kerr endeavors to show that this provision, so far from involving little more than theoretical obligations as has hitherto been generally supposed, might, in circumstances by no means certain not to arise, impose commitments upon all League members and more especially upon the British Navy such as might precipitate a collision with the United States. Mr. Kerr points out that the proposal concerned goes far beyond existing requirements under the League Covenant.

Economic Sanctions Called For

Britain and the other League members are already bound to adopt economic sanctions against a lawbreaker after a period of investigation which may be as long as nine months. But the present proposal is, it is held, much more dangerous, in that it would require sanctions to be enforced against any nation which goes to war in any circumstances.

That, Mr. Kerr points out, is a much wider obligation. He goes on: "The British Government's proposal is a proposal to extend our obligations precisely at a most difficult point for ourselves. The institution of economic sanctions inevitably means interference by the British Navy with American neutral trade so long as the United States is not a member of the League or does not support its action. It is true that the present proposal is to put the Brit-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Chicago to Get $50,000,000 for Pressing Needs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Pledges of $50,000,000 were taken at a business men's conference Feb. 19 to put local government here back on its feet financially.

Plans have been made to start paying wageless public employees this week if the pledges can be translated into cash soon enough. The immediate fiscal woe of Chicago appears at an end, but the community is not out of the woods yet.

Bankers, railroad presidents, public utility executives, manufacturers, big department store heads and others joined in raising the funds needed to keep government operating until last year's taxes, already 10 months late, finally come in.

The largest advances on the deferred taxes were promised by the big down-town office buildings, utilities, railroads, industries, hotels, stores, and packers. Banks will lend liberally.

An organization called the Cook County Taxpayers' Warrant Trust is to be set up. Heavy taxpayers will subscribe to the trust and it will take the money and invest in securities of the local government's issued against future collection of taxes. The trust will be operated by the executive committee of the citizens' relief committee, headed by Silas H. Strawn. Immediate action in getting the subscription agreements signed is being taken. Approval by boards of directors is in many cases required.

Conditions will not be attached by the citizens' committee to the spending of the money it raises, it is reported. The cash is for salaries. For a time the committee contemplated inspecting pay rolls. In dealing out the cash as required by city, schools and county, it is anticipated the committee will be in touch with needs.

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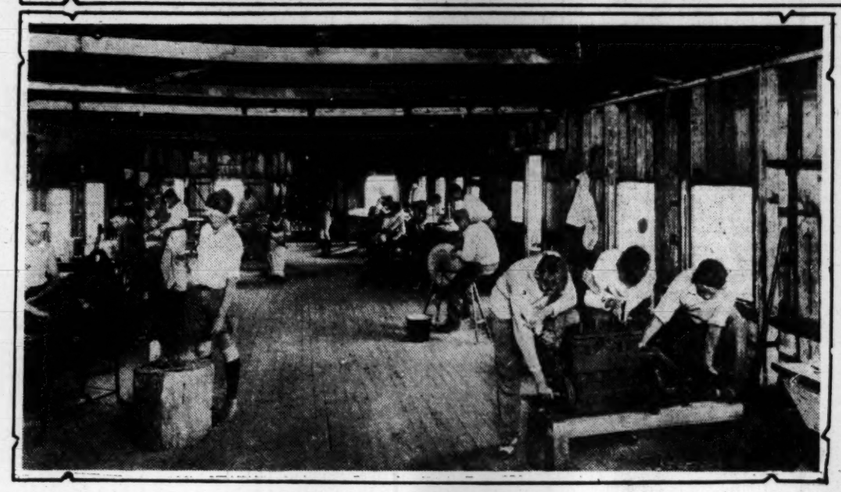
Where Boys Lose Inclination to Mischief



Top—Patriotism Taught by Proper Respect to Raising and Lowering of Colors. Bottom—Industry and Thrift Come Through Vocational Training. Inset—E. Urner Goodman, Scout Executive, Chicago Council, Boy Scouts of America.

VACCINATION IS FAVORED FOR PRIVATE SCHOOL

Massachusetts Joint Committee on Public Health Makes Its Report

Vaccination of children attending private schools in Massachusetts would be required under a bill that has just been favorably reported to the Legislature by the Joint Committee on Public Health.

The bill was introduced by Dr. Samuel Woodward of Worcester and would greatly extend the present law which requires vaccination of children attending public schools.

Four members of the committee dissented from the favorable report. They were: C. Wesley Hale, Senator from Springfield; Nathaniel B. Sowle, Senator from New Bedford; Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson, Representative from Brockton and George B. McLeod, Representative from Clinton.

The committee voted unanimously to report against a bill petitioned for by the Citizens Committee Opposing Compulsory Vaccination. This measure would prohibit compulsory vaccination in any form throughout the State.

Leave to withdraw was reported on a bill to allow an unvaccinated child to attend public school on the presentation of an affidavit from the child's parents or guardians stating that they held conscientious objections to vaccination. Miss Donaldson and Mr. McLeod opposed the unfavorable action.

No action was taken by the committee on the recommendation by Dr. George H. Bigelow, Commissioner of Public Health, asking legislation to make vaccination compulsory for children before they reach one year of age.

N. E. Roads Must Cut Rates on Soft Coal

WASHINGTON (AP) — Interstate rates on tidewater bituminous coal in carloads from ports served by the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Central Vermont and the Boston & Albany Railroads to local destinations on those lines in New England were held unreasonable Feb. 20 by the Interstate Commerce Commission and a reasonable basis of rates prescribed.

The new rates apply to bituminous coal shipments originating either at mines in West Virginia or in Pennsylvania, transported by rail to Atlantic ports between Hampton Roads and New York, and there loaded into vessels and transported to the New England ports, where it is again taken over by the railroads.

Dissenting from the majority opinion, Joseph B. Eastman, commissioner, said the scale prescribed was open to serious and valid criticism.

ATLANTA SERVANTS GO TO SCHOOL AGAIN

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—A ray of hope beamed Feb. 19 for Atlanta women with the announcement of plans for a $50,000 training school for Negro men and women domestics.

What's Right With America? Bostoniana

* * *

Crooked Streets, Traditions, Ubiquitous Charles River

* * *

Squirrels on the Common Are Best Fun!

* * *

X—Boston—River, Parks and Squirrels

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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Boston presented itself to me as a city of rivers and parks. I am well aware that this is an extremely inadequate description of it; I, too, have walked in the crooked streets and the narrow alleys of the old part of Boston, and have been delighted by the European irregularity of this district; I, too, have gone to eat sea food at the end of T Wharf; I have been here and there where there was neither park nor river. Yet impressions, even though they cannot be sustained by reasoned investigation, count for something; and so to me Boston will remain a city of parks and rivers.

It is probably the same river that I was constantly seeing. They tell me that the Charles River is ubiquitous, and it certainly knows how to put itself in evidence. It is one of the most conspicuous of all rivers.

By the generosity of a friend, the use of a house which stands on the river was accorded to me, and from my windows I looked across the broad expanse of water at the interesting sky line of Cambridge. In the daytime there was a green strip of park and a sunlit stream, and a long bank of whitish buildings; and after dark there was a bank of colored lights reflected as in a mirror.

Turns Into Green Spaces

One day we got into a motorcar near Huntington Avenue, turned immediately into green spaces, and left the town behind on our way to Sudbury. There were plenty of houses along the earlier part of the route, but nowhere did grass and trees fail us. Perhaps that is partly the reason why parks bulk so largely in my recollections of Boston. We were soon out of Boston, speeding along the most delicious country lanes; the gorgeous hues of the autumnal woods, red and gold and copper, richer than any other woods I have seen in or out of America, were not Boston; yet they blend with my picture of Boston—a city enshrined in the Massachusetts woods.

A few minutes from where I lived was the Public Garden. There I loved to linger. It is a real garden—with plenty of flower beds, which are, I judge, rather rare in some parts of the United States. With its pond on which float boats and swans, its fountains, its statues, its monuments, its shrubs and trees, and its winding paths, it is a graceful, reposeful spot. And yet it is made entirely of filled-in land, and it marked the beginning of the Back Bay district.

From it stretches the splendid Commonwealth Avenue, with its sys-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

He Knows How to Be a FRIEND To Boys and Girls

HOW the lives of hundreds of youths are being influenced by an educator who has this important gift will be told on the Educational Page

Tomorrow

Poland Favors Move Toward Lower Tariffs

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—E. Kwiatkowski, Polish delegate, has approved the proposal of a tariff truce in spite of the agricultural depression and industrial difficulties of his country. At the same time he made it plain he strongly favored tariffs corresponding to the actual economic and financial situation of a country.

In his view such tariffs increased production and consumption in the home market. This had proved so in Poland. He also emphasized the importance of organizing credit for consumers, maintaining that credit is often a more essential factor in competition than a customs tariff.

Finally Mr. Kwiatkowski suggested that the governments of the countries represented at the conference should be invited to state their views on the causes of the present economic troubles in Europe and remedial measures to be adopted, and that a second conference should be convened to lay down fundamentals of international economy in light of this information.

H. Colijn, delegate from The Netherlands, supported the suggestion of William Graham, president of the British Board of Trade, for appointment of a committee to discover a program for subsequent negotiations toward a lowering of tariffs.

Trade Backs Tariff Truce

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Support for the tariff truce conference now going on at Geneva was expressed here Feb. 19 at the meeting of the National Association of Merchants and Manufacturers which adopted a resolution appealing for lower tariffs throughout the world. The meeting resolved that the present position of trade both at home and abroad called for the freest interchange of services and commodities. The chairman, Sir Hugh Bell, said that industry looked for government help in two directions—first, removal of trade barriers; second, reduction of the burden of taxation by rigid economy.

Chicago Scouts Seek to Reduce Juvenile Crime

Plan Campaign for New Troops in Areas Where Delinquency Prevails

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—An intensive war on juvenile delinquency and crime has been started in Chicago by the Boy Scouts of America under the leadership of E. Urner Goodman, Scout Executive of the Chicago Council.

The method being used is the organization of Boy Scout troops in crime-infected areas, the concentrating of the best in Scouting leadership on these sectors, and the elimination of the hazards of environment in juvenile delinquency districts through character building, citizenship training and recreation. One of the big jobs, officials say, is the finding of places for boys to play.

[illegible] juvenile Research, the Chicago Crime Commission, the sociological department of the University of Chicago, and other organized social and welfare agencies, the Chicago Boy Scout Council made an investigation of the crime areas of the city during the past two years. Eight areas where the rate of juvenile delinquency is high have been selected for special work during the next four years.

The investigation further showed that those areas in the city where juvenile delinquency was remarkably low were marked by the presence of many Boy Scout troops. The areas where the rate of crime was high showed very few troops.

The late judge of the Juvenile Court, Judge Arnold, and the present Judge of the Boys' Court, Judge Allegretti of Chicago, have stated that to their knowledge so few Scouts ever appear before them that such a thing may be said practically never to happen.

Eight areas have been selected for extensive work. They are the near North Side, lower North Side and Pilsen, Bridgport, Stock Yards, South Side Negro section, Grand Crossing, and South Chicago steel mill district. In these areas there is a boy population of Scout age of 56,257 boys. There are 5,374 boys with delinquency records in these areas, according to the latest available figures which were made in 1927.

Woman's Rise to Canadian Senate Voids Phrase, 'Honorable Gentlemen'

Mrs. Wilson Has Served in Public Affairs With Eminent Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—With the appointment of a woman to the Senate of Canada a tradition as old as Confederation has gone by the board and the Speaker's accustomed mode of addressing this august body as "Honorable gentlemen" will be amended to "Honorable members."

So much for mere form. Of real significance is the fact that women have won another point in their fight for equal suffrage.

When they have obtained the right to assist in the interpretation of these laws in the supreme court of the Dominion, and to occupy Rideau Hall as Governor-General and representative of the King, they will be at the official zenith.

For the present the appearance of the "Honorable Cairine Rhea Wilson" in the upper chamber will have little or no effect on the even tenor of its way. Matters of real import, all matters appertaining to expenditure, have their inception in the House of Commons, eventually appearing in the Senate for ratification.

Mrs. Wilson is the wife of Norman Wilson, a lumber merchant. She began her political activities in 1921, proving herself a fluent speaker in English and French. She is honorary president of the National Federation of Liberal Women, which she assisted

Canadian Pioneer

MRS. NORMAN WILSON

in founding, and a former president of the Ottawa Liberal Women's Club and the Women's Canadian Club, and is a prominent worker in many church and social organizations.

For all these reasons, explained W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, and because her father, the late Robert MacKay, had been a Senator, and her husband a Member of Parliament, he had chosen her for this signal honor.

BYRD SETS SAIL FOR HOME FROM LITTLE AMERICA

Party Quits Barrier Feb. 19 for Dunedin, N. Z.—Polar Plane Left Behind

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Times, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and newspapers affiliated with them in publishing reports from Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's antarctic expedition announce that Rear Admiral Byrd and the members of his expedition, after spending more than a year on the ice barrier of Ross Sea, broke camp and sailed homeward from the Bay of Whales aboard the bark the City of New York at 9:30 a. m., Feb. 19, antarctic time, which was approximately 4:30 p. m. New York time.

They are bringing back essential papers and gear, but their airplanes and much other material it has been necessary to leave behind.

By the Associated Press

The Byrd antarctic expedition is expected to require about 21 days for the voyage out of polar waters to Dunedin, New Zealand, on the first stage of its homeward trip. This estimate is based on the time required last year for the expedition's ship, City of New York, to reach Dunedin, from the base at Little America.

The expedition, headed by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and including in its personnel aviators, natural scientists, mechanics and expert dog team drivers, left the United States in three ships late in 1928.

The little fleet consisted of the bark City of New York, the steamer Eleanor Bolling, and the whaler Larsen.

The equipment of the expedition included three airplanes, one a large three-motored plane and two smaller aircraft, all fitted with skis for use on polar ice.

A powerful short-wave radio set, several smaller portable sets, a gasoline-driven power plant, portable houses, machine shop equipment, dogs and sleds, together with fuel and food to supply the company of 42 men for 18 months were taken.

Reach Ice Barrier in 44 Days

The expedition arrived at the Ross Ice Barrier, 2300 miles from Dunedin, New Zealand, after a stormy voyage of 44 days. Part of the time

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

Four Records Set by Aviator on the Same Day

JACKSONVILLE BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Four world speed records for airplanes carrying added weight were set here Feb. 20 over the beach course by Lee Shoenhair of Akron, O.

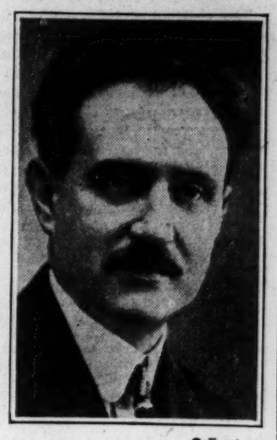
After setting new records for the 100 and 500-kilometer courses, carrying 1000 kilograms added weight, Shoenhair took his monoplane around the course to shatter the world mark for 1000 kilometers with the same added weight. His new record of 152.702 miles an hour surpassed by 15.6 miles an hour the mark of 137.198 set by Paillard and Camplan of France.

The speed of 152.702 miles an hour also broke the world's record for carrying 500 kilograms added weight for the distance of 1000 kilometers. The old record was 146.660, held by Fernand Lasne of France.

Getting to his task shortly after dawn, Shoenhair first exceeded the world mark for the 100 kilometer course, carrying 1000 kilograms added weight, by negotiating the course at 175.997 miles an hour to surpass the old record of 160,280 held by Capt. H. S. Broad of England.

Next, the diminutive pilot tried the same added weight over the 500-kilometer course, setting a record of 168.114 miles an hour. The old mark for this distance and weight was 158.656 miles an hour, set by Broad.

Latest Cabinet Builder in France's Long Roll



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CAMILLE CHAUTEMPS

Radical Party to Try to Form Paris Cabinet

Rule Followed in Offering First Opportunity to Premier's Opponents

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Camille Chautemps, leader of the Radical Party, has been asked by President Doumergue to form a government. In turning to M. Chautemps the President of the Republic follows traditional practice of giving to the leader of the Opposition which brought about the fall of the last Cabinet an opportunity to construct its successor.

André Tardieu, whose Cabinet was obliged to resign by a margin of only five—which rectification has reduced to four—votes on a detail of financial policy, has held a consultation with M. Doumergue and is understood to have expressed a desire to have no share in the new government.

The former Premier is said to feel very keenly the light-hearted fashion in which his Ministry was overthrown during his absence from the Chamber in spite of his able representation of France at The Hague and London. Only in case others fail does he wish to form a new Cabinet.

Whether M. Chautemps will meet with any more success than his Radical colleague, Edouard Daladier, did during the last Cabinet crisis remains to be seen. Even in his own party there appear to be two factions having different opinions concerning the best course to be pursued.

On the one hand M. Chautemps is known to place little reliance upon the support of the Socialists who have declared they would be willing to support a Radical ministry without representation therein.

He is inclined, therefore, to favor a coalition Cabinet including representatives of parties further to the Right than the Socialists and would desire support notably from those Center groups which supported M. Tardieu until the moment of his fall. On the other hand M. Daladier, M. Chautemps' predecessor as Radical leader, heads a section of the party which would gladly accept Socialist support and depend thereon.

Any government formed by M. Chautemps would be oriented toward the Left whereas the Tardieu Government found support in the Right and Center. The dominant question is whether the Chautemps Government could be moderate enough to win over the Center parties and at the same time retain support of the Left.

Directory Pictures London in 1677

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A copy of London's first directory published in 1677 was sold Feb. 17 for the modest sum of £17 10s. at Sotheby's auction rooms.

The volume is a small leather-bound book containing 1790 names on 44 pages, whereas its modern counterpart, the London Post Office directory, contains nearly 4000 pages. Moreover while its successors are revised annually the "collection of names of merchants living in and about the city of London" held the field unchallenged until 1734.

Among other features of the sale was a series of 14 Garrick manuscripts, which went to Gabriel Wells, New York, for £460, and an autograph manuscript copy of Rouget de Lisle's "La Marseillaise," which brought £170.

CLIMBERS WILL TRY PEAK IN HIMALAYAS

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Alpine Ski Club here Feb. 18 entertained Francis S. Smythe, who represents the British climbers with the expedition under Prof. G. O. Dyhrenfurth, which is about to attempt an ascent of the 28,000-foot peak in the eastern Himalayas, known as "Kanchenjunga," which is Tibetan for "four great storehouses of ice."

Sir Martin Conway, proposing the success of the expedition, said that beyond the 20,000-foot level, members couldn't expect a very pleasant time. Kanchenjunga had, to him, Sir Martin added, an appearance of much greater difficulty than Mt. Everest, which is situated in the same range. They were sure the expedition members would manifest great skill and determination, and they were proud of Mr. Smythe as the British representative.

HOOVER CALLS FOR ACTION ON POWER BOARD

Urges Couzens to Hasten Move to Make It Permanent and Effective

ASSERTS IT IS NOW OF NO PARTICULAR VALUE

Secretary of Commission Denies Utilities Have Subverted Its Authority

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Hoover moved to speed up legislation for establishment of a permanent Federal Power Commission, giving a new turn on Feb. 20 to the controversy which has developed charges of maladministration in the existing commission's conduct.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, at the same time, ordered F. E. Bonner, executive secretary of the Federal Power Commission, to prepare detailed replies to the charges of inefficiency which were brought against him during the committee hearing.

President Hoover's action in the situation was taken at a breakfast conference with James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, a leader in the Senate for a unified power commission as recommended in the President's message to Congress. The President asked Mr. Couzens to push the legislation to organize the power commission along the lines of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

No Particular Value, Says Hoover

The present commission, composed of Cabinet members, has neither the time nor the authority to control power matters properly, President Hoover declared. He told the Michigan Senator that the body, as now constituted, was of no particular value either as a regulatory or advisory body.

The Senate Committee, in addition to directing Mr. Bonner to answer specifically the charges against himself, adopted a resolution introduced by Mr. Couzens ordering the Federal Power Commission to produce a list of all projects in which its accounting department had questioned items involving more than $5000.

Mr. Bonner, during the hearing, entered a general denial of the inefficiency contentions, and declared that the power companies and public utilities are being subjected to "newspaper persecution." His testimony, attacking previous witnesses, completed the picture presented to the investigating committee of a commission torn by dissension, in which the other side has been given by Charles A. Russell, solicitor, and William V. King, chief accountant.

Says Charges Baseless

In general, Mr. Bonner laid stress upon the commission's activity in licensing power sites to private interests, while his opponents on the same commission have stressed the inability to keep track of such licenses after issuance.

Referring to attacks by Messrs. King, Russell and others, Mr. Bonner did not mince matters:

"Anyone familiar with the work of the commission knows these attacks to be absolutely baseless, and recognizes in them the crafty political or self-seeking motives of the originators.

"In its main objectives the administration of the Federal Waterpower Act has been a singular success. Probably no other legislation of this character has more nearly realized the divergent hopes of its various proponents."

Mr. Bonner recalled that President Hoover has asked for certain changes in the commission personnel and said, "Certain individuals seizing upon this as a pretext for drastic re-organization seek to have the waterpower activities divorced entirely from the departments and concentrated in a powerful agency with its own representatives scattered over the country. It may be perceived readily that any such plan would enormously increase the burden on the taxpayer."

Mr. Bonner explained that the powers to regulate rates are strictly limited, and then, turning to what he termed the "persecution" of the companies he continued, "It would be unfortunate indeed if the public utility companies of the country through persecution are driven out of business."

"What persecution do you refer to?" interjected Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York.

Differences in Viewpoint

Mr. Bonner explained that he had reference to general attacks made upon power interests and utilities through newspapers and agencies favoring government ownership.

Mr. Bonner's evidence showed that the general cleavage within the commission has resulted from the engineering point of view and the legal and accountant point of view. Mr. Bonner frequently referred in disparaging terms to the delays resulting from what he termed "too meticulous" accounting practices imposed on power interests which have been granted licenses.

"There has been," he said, "too much inclination to exaggerate the importance of the difficulties of the work by picking out for publication purposes isolated instances of fancied padding of accounts and trying the cases in the newspapers before the licensees have been given hearing and an unbiased decision given by the commission on the basis of complete evidence and proper interpretation of the law."

Senators asked Mr. Bonner to apply these generalities to specific instances and he cited the Niagara Falls Power Company, which places a valuation on its property of $30,000,000 above that estimated as cor-

rect by the Government. Mr. Bonner said this case was not yet adjudicated. He wanted his accountants to "cut corners" in their methods, he said.

"Isn't it better to have it settled right than to have it settled quick?" asked Mr. Couzens.

This led to a charge by Mr. Bonner that Messrs. Russell and King had purposely delayed work in order to increase appropriations from Congress.

Charges of Obstruction Made

Positive and specific charges that power interests have obstructed the valuation work of the commission had been laid before the committee in sworn testimony of William V. King, chief accountant, and Charles A. Russell, solicitor of the commission. Their testimony was followed by a hurried meeting of the membership of the commission, consisting of Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War; Dr. Ray L. Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, and Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, in Dr. Wilbur's office. Mr. Bonner, Mr. King and Mr. Russell attended.

The two witnesses admitted the breakdown of the commission's valuation proceedings, and agreed that in nine years no single valuation case has so far been settled. This is believed to set an all-time record for impotency by any federal agency. But more important than even this debacle was the revelation of persistent and successful under-cover pressure by private interests to obstruct the commission's work. Mr. King in a prepared statement, made this declaration:

"Having failed in obtaining the kind of a law they desired, the power interests, after the passage of the Federal Water Power Act, attempted to have approved by the Federal Power Commission, rules and regulations which would permit the power companies to do certain things which were prohibited by the act itself.

"Their next move was to make or attempt to make ineffective and inoperative those rules and regulations relating to net investment by failure and refusal to comply therewith.

Further Acts of Obstruction

"The records will show failure to answer correspondence, failure to comply with requests for information, failure to file statements and reports when requested, failure to give in statements and reports filed the information and data requested, failure to comply with the commission's regulation on depreciation, failure to comply with the commission's rules and regulations on accounting, failure to keep and maintain the necessary records for verifying their accounts, failure to produce records which were in existence and which were necessary in determining the propriety of charges to their property accounts."

As a result of these obstructive tactics, Mr. King said, and because of the unwillingness of the executive secretary of the commission to press the matter, the commission continued to license new power projects, but completely ignored that part of its work pertaining to the safeguarding of the public from exploitation by overcapitalization. Valuation, he explained, is the crux of the whole problem.

The Government leases, but does not sell, the power sites. The companies base rates on the amount of valuation. At the same time, the Government's leases contain a recapture clause with the provision that the Government must pay the cost of investment when it takes over the company's plants. Evidence has been read into the testimony to show that many cases of inflated valuations have occurred.

Why Wasn't Something Done

The obstructive influence of the power interests, according to Messrs. King and Russell, have been directed upon O. C. Merrill, former executive secretary of the commission, and upon his successor, F. E. Bonner, the present executive. Both men are engineers, and the charge is that they have subordinated other work to engineering problems involved in granting licenses to power sites. The supplementary part of this work—protecting public interests after the sites are granted by insuring fair valuations—has been virtually ignored, according to the evidence.

The big power companies not only have refused to obey the commission but have "got away with it," the evidence shows. At present there are alleged to be six companies in open defiance of the Government. Lobbying and misrepresentation on capital charges in the form of "water" in capitalization have been revealed, but the commission has never taken formal action to remedy the situation.

"Well, why wasn't something done?" demanded James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, chairman of the committee.

"Mr. Merrill in his day never felt he had adequate personnel to bring a test case," Mr. King explained. "Appeals were made to Congress for additional authority, but Congress failed to act. Mr. Bonner on his side has been sympathetic to the power interests and has failed to institute any attempt to investigate their valuations."

Shippers in Maine Oppose Rail Merger

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—Maine shippers representing practically all leading industries expressed unanimous opposition to any form of railroad consolidation at a hearing today before the New England Governors' Railroad Committee.

The shippers said Maine roads are now well managed and furnish satisfactory service. They could see no advantage to be gained by consolidation, but expressed fear of loss of present favorable Canadian differentials, and of lack of interest in Maine's welfare if local ownership and management of railroads were disturbed.

WET WITNESSES INSIST ON RIGHT TO VIOLATE LAW

Say Question of Prohibition Should Have Been Submitted to People

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Wet proponents appearing Feb. 20 before the House Judiciary Committee declared "unenforceability" of national prohibition will lead either to the same kind of nullification as operates on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments or to "civil discord."

George H. Williams, former Republican Senator from Missouri, and Frederick R. Coudert, prominent international attorney of New York City, joined in asserting before the committee there is no "enforcement" in their communities, and that their friends and acquaintances, "upright, fine, patriotic citizens," violate daily the Eighteenth Amendment without "any sense of guilt consciousness."

Both witnesses declared that this widespread attitude was due to the manner in which the Eighteenth Amendment was enacted. They insisted that it should have been submitted to a general vote of the people instead of the legislatures. Questioned as to why this procedure should have been used on the Eighteenth Amendment, when on all other amendments the Legislature ratification process was used, Mr. Williams declared:

"The Eighteenth Amendment should have been submitted to the people for approval because it is the first amendment that extended the power of the Government over the individual."

Mr. Coudert frankly declared that he was opposed to prohibition "from the beginning and am so now." Mr. Williams, it was recalled by members of the House committee, was defeated for re-election by Harry B. Hawes (D.), Senator from Missouri, because he would not declare himself either wet or dry. His testimony before the committee was as a wet proponent.

"My friends by the hundreds violate this law openly and flagrantly daily," Mr. Williams asserted. "They do so utterly without any consciousness of criminal guilt. They don't look upon it as violating a law. And they are good, up-standing patriotic citizens."

Mr. Williams took the position that the "best and worst classes of our society are linked in a political partnership in favor of prohibition." Churchmen and bootleggers and racketeers, he said, are the powerful forces calling for enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, "the first as a fad and the latter as a business."

Mr. Williams expressed the view that if the Eighteenth Amendment had been adopted by a national referendum its observance would be greater.

The Eighteenth Amendment, according to Mr. Coudert, does not represent law "because law is the crystallized dominant sentiment of the community and that cannot be said of prohibition."

"If it was so," Mr. Coudert held, "would we be here 10 years after, arguing about the issue before this committee which is itself strongly divided on the matter?"

Mr. Coudert's declaration that there was no enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in the federal courts of New York because of congestion drew a statement from Carl G. Bachman (R.), Representative from West Virginia, that this was due to the fact that the State had no prohibition enforcement act.

"Exactly," Mr. Coudert replied. "And why? Because the people of New York State by a majority of 1,500,000 voted against it."

Kentucky Senate Gets Falls Park Bill

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—Advocates of accepting the offer of T. Coleman du Pont, former Senator from Delaware, to buy Cumberland Falls and a tract of land and present it to the State for a park won a victory Feb. 18 in the Kentucky House of Representatives, a bill being passed 63 to 30. It now goes to the Senate and the Du Pont offer supporters are confident it will be passed.

Flem D. Sampson, Governor, is on record as favoring granting a permit to the Cumberland Falls Hydro-Electric Company, an Insull subsidiary, for a combination power development and park, and has indicated he may veto the Du Pont bill if passed by the Senate. Fifty-one votes in the House and 20 in the Senate would be required to override the veto.

A companion bill giving the state Park Commission the right of eminent domain, which enables it to condemn land for state park purposes, was also passed.

Got an 'Old Lizzie'? Here's Your Chance

NEW YORK (AP)—The "collegiate flivver" and other wheezing automobiles of venerable vintage are doomed to the scrap heap.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce announced Feb. 16 that the industry would expend $15,000,000 this year in removing unsafe cars from the highways. The plan, indorsed by the chamber's board of directors, involves the scrapping of 400,000 machines in addition to the normal scrapping by the motor companies, and proposes that the manufacturers provide a fund for removing permanently those automobiles that menace the safety of other highway users.

"This expenditure of $15,000,000 will not clear away every unfit old car," Alvan MacAuley, president of the chamber, said, "but it is so big a move that the experiment will demonstrate fully whether it is worth while to carry the program further."

Old Bills Going, Going, Half Gone!

WASHINGTON (AP)—More than half of the old paper currency has been taken out of circulation and replaced with the new size bills since they were first issued, last July.

Testifying before the House Appropriations Committee on the first deficiency bill, G. O. Barnes, assistant treasurer, said that of $696,000,000 in National Bank notes in circulation, $410,000,000 had been replaced by the new currency.

The work of placing the new bills in circulation, he added, made necessary the employment of a large number of extra employees in the Treasury Department, a large portion of whom probably will be kept until the end of the present fiscal year.

OPPOSITION LAUNCHED TO NEW RHODES PLAN

CHICAGO (AP)—A campaign against a new method of selecting American students for Rhodes scholarships at Oxford University, England, was launched Feb. 17 by James H. Winston, member of the selection committee for Illinois.

Letters asking senators, governors and college presidents to make known opposition to the new method, which will divide the 48 states into eight districts of six states each, were mailed by Winston. The new method, permitted by special act of Parliament, goes into effect next December. It provides that scholarships shall be awarded by districts instead of two to each state and territory.

NEWARK-BUENOS AIRES FLIERS BREAK RECORDS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (AP)—Five days after hopping off from Newark, N. J., Lieut. Clement McMullen and Will White landed here at 3:04 p. m., Feb. 19, breaking all speed records for travel between the United States and the Argentine capital.

Starting their flight last Friday, they made the last hop over the Andes from Santiago, Chile, Feb. 19, one day behind their planned schedule.

VISITING PROFESSORS NAMED

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Appointment of three visiting professors who will teach at the summer session of the Yale law school is announced by Charles E. Clara, dean. They are Thurman W. Arnold, dean of West Virginia University college of law; Charles T. McCormick, of the University of North Carolina school of law, and Karl Nickerson Llewellyn, professor of law in Columbia University school of law.

VERMONT MAN PROMOTED

ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—P. D. Fitzpatrick, chief engineer of the Central Vermont Railway, has been appointed assistant chief engineer in charge of construction of the new $50,000,000 Canadian National Railways terminal in Montreal, S. J. Hungerford, vice-president of the Canadian road, announced.

DRYS DEMAND NEW YORK AID ON PROHIBITION

State Grange and W. C. T. U. Officials Speak at Jenks Bill Hearing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A strong demand for a state prohibition enforcement measure was voiced before the Judiciary Committee of the New York Legislature at the hearing on the Jenks dry bill on Feb. 19. The hearing was marked by frequent clashes between wets and drys.

Representatives of women's organizations, the State Grange, business men, clergymen and Federal officials appeared in behalf of the measure.

Senator Thomas C. Brown of Schenectady, leading the dry argument, declared that New York is damaging its position and self-respect in withholding support from the Federal Government. He charged the wets with using methods of intimidation and declared he was ready to stand for constitutional enforcement even if it should mean his political defeat.

Women Speak for Wets

Wet forces, including many women, given the first opportunity to speak, contended that New York State should not accept an ultimatum from the Federal Government for enforcement and that President Hoover has overstepped the bounds in seeking to encourage states to co-operate in federal enforcement. A letter was read from Bishop Charles E. Fiske of Syracuse, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, declaring he was "utterly opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment" and that "the brutality of attempted enforcement with crime and murder on the part of federal agents is a blot on American justice."

A show of the relative forces at the hearing came when Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, state president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, asked the drys to stand, and more than a majority rose. Mrs. Colvin then called on county presidents of the organization and 45 counties responded.

Introduction of letters from business men marked the presentation of the case for the drys, supplemented with statements that on economic as well as the moral basis there has been a vast improvement since the saloon was stamped out.

Grange Position Stated

Fred J. Freestone, master of the New York State Grange, asserted the 130,000 members of his organization are solidly behind prohibition enforcement, and that any other course means the flaunting of national law.

"Failure of the State to adopt enforcement," he said, "is contrary to the expressed will of the people. We do not want the return of the old conditions. We voted those conditions out. It cannot be said that enforcement has really been tried in this State."

Richard H. Templeton, United States Attorney for Western New York, also said that prohibition has never had a fair trial.

"The Federal Government is doing all it can," he said. "With only two federal judges in my district, we have procured 1600 convictions. It is not fair to criticize 'Uncle Sam' and then turn around and say we will let him do all the enforcing. The help of the State is not only needed; it is required. Failure of the State to enforce means only equivocation."

Senator Brown declared that the same forces which were active in the days of the brewery and the saloon are now seeking to hold back the State from following the just course.

State Rights Upheld

Austen G. Fox, president of the Moderation League, with headquarters in New York City, said the State's rights are supreme in respect to a Federal mandate.

"Ought Albany to bow in the slightest to orders from Washington as to any policy of our State Legislature?" he asked. "Whence comes the right of a President to attempt to control in the slightest any legislative policies of the State? The only legislature that is open to the President's recommendations as to legislation is the Congress."

Mrs. Rita Childe Dorr, Miss Mary V. Hun of Albany, and Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, asserted that women will no longer vote for dry candidates and that prohibition enforcement is "hypocrisy." Mrs. Kelley said that women are "no longer evaluating prohibition from the personal viewpoint, but from its effect upon the race."

Eielson's Body Found 200 Feet From Plane

FAIRBANKS, Alaska (AP)—The body of Carl Ben Eielson, noted polar flier, was recovered from the wreckage of his plane 90 miles southeast of North Cape, Siberia, Feb. 18. This fact was wirelessed to Fairbanks Feb. 19 by Joe Crosson, one of the American fliers who conducted the search.

With that of Earl Borland, his mechanic, found Feb. 13, it was placed aboard an airplane and rescuers awaited favorable weather to fly out of the Siberian northland. The two fliers crashed last Nov. 9 on a little island in a frozen lagoon.

Crosson, at the ice-bound fur trading motorship Nanuk near North Cape, to which Eielson and Borland were flying when they crashed, reported that Eielson's body had been found more than 200 feet from the fuselage of his wrecked plane and under less than one foot of snow, the wind having swept the spot nearly clear. Indications were that their ship crashed with terrific impact.

American members of the relief expedition expressed high praise for the aid the Russians had given them.

'GALLON' LIQUOR BUYER LOSES SENTENCE PLEA

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—Purchase of liquor in any quantity for beverage purposes was held unlawful Feb. 19 by the North Carolina Supreme Court in ruling that the buyer and seller of whisky are equally guilty under the state laws.

The decision was rendered in the appeal of Charlie Lassiter, Chowan County, from a road sentence and fine given him after less than a gallon of whisky was found in his room.

DEVONITES ORPOSE SIGNS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DEVON, Conn.—Erection of several outdoor advertising signs here recently has resulted in a movement among citizens for organization against further desecration of the natural beauty of the town.

FARM LOBBYIST REVEALS WORK IN SHOALS CASE

Federation Man Says He Helps Other Organizations 'Going His Way'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In addition to spending $21,500 for legislative work, Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has co-operated with various organizations "going his way," he told the Senate committee investigating lobbying. His association is interested in about 30 projects before Congress, he said.

Called in connection with the study of the Muscle Shoals lobby, Mr. Gray testified that the federation is indorsing the Wright bill which would allow the American Cyanamid Company to operate the plant. He supervised the preparation of two articles sent out by the National Agriculture Publishing Company, and paid for by the American Cyanamid Company, written to "check propaganda against the cyanamid process of manufacturing fertilizer," Mr. Gray revealed. He told the committee that he had no interest in the cyanamid company, except that they were both working for cheap fertilizer.

Mr. Gray said that he had previously evaded telling the Senate Agricultural Committee the name of the publisher of the articles out of "honor to the press," and not because he wished to conceal that the cyanamid company paid for them.

Since that time William Bell, president of the cyanamid company, has testified to the House Military Affairs Committee that he paid for them and Mr. Gray felt free to tell of all the arrangements, he said. The articles, the witness said, were published in about 10,000 country newspapers.

Questioned about his activities in connection with the tariff, Mr. Gray declared that he has co-operated with various farm and industrial organizations to have rates on agricultural products raised and rates on fertilizer, agricultural implements and binder twine lowered. It is the opinion of leaders of the federation that the tariff on industrial products is in general too high.

Among the associations with which he has co-operated, Mr. Gray named the Southern Tariff League. He said he attended five or six meetings of that organization in the interest of higher tariff on southern agricultural products. He also worked with sugar producers' associations and attended a meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, where the flexible tariff was discussed, he said.

FLIER ENDS LONG FLIGHT

ROME (AP)—Francis Lombardi, Italian aviator, arrived at Mogadiscio, Italian Somaliland, finishing a flight from Rome to link the Italian African colonies. He traveled 5150 miles in 60 flying hours divided into seven days. He used a light touring plane.

Airplane Makers Figure How to Cut Prices to Fit Pocket of Average Man

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Out of the maze of problems brought before technicians, manufacturers and educators attending the International Aircraft Exposition here, a definite recognition of the need of downward revision of airplane prices is evolving.

Just how this is to be accomplished is yet to be worked out by the majority of manufacturers. But there is general agreement that the period of stunt flying is definitely ended. The airplane has been accepted as a method of transportation, offering many advantages and from now on the industry as a whole faces the problem of increased efficiency in production methods, whereby prices may be brought within range of the average commercial firm and private owner.

A radical reduction in the price of its 10-place tri-motored transport plane has been made by one of the leaders in the downward price movement. This firm is asking $23,900 for this type of craft, approximately $18,000 less than the previous price. This same firm has dropped the price of its four-place plane to $5775; it formerly sold around $10,500.

Before any great volume is possible, complete and finished planes must be produced at prices that will place them within the reach of a greater number of buyers, it is declared. To date, precedent has been to build planes, engines and accessories as individual units and these in limited quantities. The highly trained technical organization needed, the fine workmanship spent on engines and planes, the high cost of alloyed materials heretofore bought in small quantities, have kept prices at a level that limited the field of buyers.

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Herbert Hoover Jr. Feb. 20 predicted that radio, knitting an invisible net of safety around air transportation, would be required of aviation lines by law.

"Equipment is now available," he told the Society of Automotive Engineers, "that fulfills the needs of commercial air transportation. It will probably be only a matter of months before the Government will require the use of reliable radio, the fullest use of which is essential to the continued success of air transportation."

The problems of American aviation were compared with European by Walter E. Schmidt-Rex of Berlin, passenger traffic manager of Deutsch Luft Hansa, a German air traffic company.

"You know," he said, "we can't lose — government subsidies take care of our losses."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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SALVATIONISTS JOIN PROTEST AGAINST SOVIET

General Higgins Calls Stories of Atrocities Authentic —Britain Awaits Report

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—General Higgins, head of the Salvation Army, in this week's "War Cry," calls upon Salvationists to join with other religious bodies on Sunday, March 16, "in praying that God will intervene to stop those who may be brutally doing to death men and women who in Russia seek to worship Him, and that He will strengthen, support and deliver those who may be suffering unspeakably because of their refusal to cease practicing their faith."

General Higgins says he hesitated to give public expression to his views in regard to the reported massacres of Christians in Russia, because of doubts as to whether the reports were true or whether they were not greatly exaggerated. "But during my recent campaigns in Holland and Germany," he adds, "I have been informed by what is looked upon as reliable authority that terrible crimes have been committed which necessitated my voicing the feelings of horror with which such atrocities have filled my own heart and the hearts of salvationists everywhere."

Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, replying to questions in the House of Commons on the alleged religious persecutions in Russia, said that the British Ambassador at Moscow is doing his best to inform himself of the facts. The dispatch on the subject already received from Sir Esmond Ovey was only of a preliminary character and he was not prepared to publish that. It was obvious, he said, that the value of diplomatic correspondence between the Government and its representatives abroad would be seriously compromised if the impression was formed that the dispatches received from them must necessarily be published.

The Government was anxious to ascertain the facts and would welcome specific evidence from any quarter concering the allegations which had been made. Malcolm MacDonald, son of the Premier, intervening during the questions, remarked that just a month ago, in company with 1000 other people, he had worshiped peacefully in a Moscow cathedral.

Fish Protest Resolution Is Sent to Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A resolution that would record Congress as officially protesting to the Soviet Government over its attitude toward religious groups in Russia was offered in the House by Hamilton Fish (R.), Representative from New York.

Mr. Fish's resolution disclaims any intention of interfering "in the internal affairs of another country" but asserts that the "persecution and outrages which have been inflicted upon the Christian and Jewish subjects of Soviet Russia is an offense to humanity, and that the seizure and diversion of Christian and Jewish property is repugnant to the ideals of civilized nations."

The State Department made known that it has received a number of communications from individuals and organizations protesting against the Soviet's repressive activities, but would take no action on them. Likewise, the White House made known that the President would maintain a "hands off" policy.

Mr. Fish declared that the people of the United States should not remain silent any longer over the Russian Government's religious policy, as "this attack is not merely against the Russian church or the Russian clergy, but against . . . all religious beliefs. The school children of Russia are being taught in the public schools to hate . . . all forms of religion."

The resolution, which calls for Senate approval as well as House enactment, was sent to committee without comment.

CAUTION URGED IN PROPOSALS FOR SANCTIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

ish Navy behind the Pact of Paris, for which the United States is principally responsible.

"It seems to me, however, extremely unwise that we should do this until we have come to an agreement with the United States as to how this pact should be implemented. It is well known that the United States today is utterly opposed to compulsory sanctions. I cannot imagine a more certain way of driving the United States away from the consideration of the question of how the Kellogg pact is to be made effective, or of forcing the discussion of the freedom of the seas in its most unpropitious form than that we, on our own initiative and without consulting the United States Government, should bind ourselves to make the British Navy the principal instrument behind the pact."

The Times strongly supports Mr. Kerr's protest. It says that the facts disclosed will "cause the proceedings of the committee, about to meet at Geneva, to be followed with the greatest anxiety and its report to be scrutinized with the firm determination not to be led into any further entangling commitments in continental politics."

Conference Adjourns for Week

In order to avoid the impression that any work is being done behind the back of France during the interregnum between its two ministries, the naval conference stands adjourned until Feb. 26. The work of the expert subcommittee, however, is to continue. Dino Grandi is returning to Italy for the week-end but expects to be back in London on Feb. 24. While all are working to improve the atmosphere for rapid developments when the French return, there is nevertheless a growing feeling of impatience with the perpetual French cry for security. The proposal to draft a consultative treaty, making the Kellogg pact perpetually and automatically applicable is regarded not as a security guarantee but chiefly on its own merits as a step toward organizing peace, though it is naturally expected to be used as a bargaining instrument with the French.

It is undoubtedly true that a united front of the four powers against France is developing in London, but the best efforts of the statesmen will be directed to make this sentiment helpful rather than threatening. It is pointed out in conference circles that the French memorandum alone of the five presents serious difficulties to the conference, for Italy's declaration for drastic reductions has now placed Signor Grandi in a favorable position. Delegates are engaged analyzing the exact nature of French demands.

André Tardieu's figures, it is being explained, are difficult to reconcile with those presented by M. Dumesnil, the reporter on naval estimates in the Chamber of Deputies last December. According to M. Dumesnil's figures, the increase now asked by France jumps from 419,000 tons to 724,000 tons, but according to M. Tardieu the increase is one of only 43,000 tons. Even disregarding this discrepancy, of the 724,000 tons which France proposes to have in 1936, about 100,000 must be built within the next five years. According to M. Dumesnil this is new building, according to M. Tardieu it is chiefly replacement. However one explains the figures, France proposes to increase its effective naval strength by nearly one-third in the next five years.

Naturally it is doubted whether France actually expects to put this tonnage on the seas, for it is recognized that France really relies upon its military strength, and it is generally felt that its naval demands constitute an endeavor to prevent land reductions when the general disarmament conference meets in Geneva.

Feeling is strong against signing another "security" treaty along Locarno lines, and it is interesting to note the strong objection now rising in British public opinion to writing the pledges of the Kellogg pact into the Covenant of the League of Nations on the grounds that they entail an obligation to use the British Navy in applying sanctions.

American Delegation Confers With Premier

LONDON (AP)—The American naval delegation held a secret meeting in the conference room of the Ritz Hotel this afternoon. Every attempt was made to withhold information on the meeting, even to the fact that it occurred. A press announcement at headquarters simply stated that Mr. Stimson was in his office and was understood to be cleaning his desk for the week-end. At 4 p. m. Secretary Stimson and Mr. Reed walked to the House of Commons for a conference with Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister.

BRITISH TO DISCUSS CLOSER RELATIONS

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The opening meeting of the imperial conference for the purpose of discussing questions of common interest to the mother country and the other states of the British Commonwealth of Nations announced here for Feb. 20 will take place in London on Sept. 30.

Asked what steps the Government proposed to take to insure closer economic relationships between Great Britain and the Dominions and colonies, Ramsay MacDonald said in the House of Commons that some aspects at least of the problem would be discussed at the forthcoming imperial conference, and he hoped some definite conclusions would be reached.

HUNGARY CONSIDERING POLITICAL AMNESTY

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The Hungarian Government is considering the question of a general amnesty for political prisoners as well as the removal of the ban against the numerous political emigrants compelled to live in exile during the past 10 years.

Count Stephan Bethlen, the Premier, announced this in replying to a question of a Social Democratic representative in parliamentary committee during the discussion of final plans for the 10th anniversary of Horthy's tenure of office of regent.

BRITISH EMPIRE FAIR ATTRACTS 12,000 BUYERS

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Twelve thousand home and overseas buyers visited the London section of the British Empire Fair here on Feb. 19. China, Uganda, Nigeria, Bulgaria and Brazil are among the countries represented. Queen Mary spent many hours at the Fair which claims so far to have attracted 20 per cent more visitors than last year.

The Government has appointed a committee under Viscount Chelmsford, ex-Viceroy of India, to report on the possibility of extending the scope of the Fair. The questions to be discussed include those of repeating the Fair in the autumn, holding sections of it at various centers abroad and organizing more traveling exhibitions of British industry in ships and trains.

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LONDON PLAN RAZES FAMOUS LANDMARKS

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The bill to promote the £15,000,000 project, called the "greatest London improvement in history," received its second reading in the House of Commons Feb. 19 by 236 to 62 votes.

This scheme is to transform the southeast corner of Trafalgar Square by banishing the existing Charing Cross railway station to the other side of the Thames, and supplanting the present unsightly bridge by a better structure for road traffic alone.

Sir Martin Conway, veteran explorer, led a small but energetic band of opponents who stigmatized the scheme as bad town planning and a "miserably hopeless" proposition artistically. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, on the other hand supports the scheme as the only practical solution of the present traffic problem. Critics, he said, could not agree upon any alternative.

SCOUTS AT DEDICATION OF 'TEMPLE OF YOUTH'

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — Impressive ceremonies marked the cornerstone laying of Philadelphia's "Temple of Youth," dedicated to the Boy Scouts of this city on the site of the $200,000 structure to be erected at Twenty-second Street near the Parkway and which will be one of the gems of architectural beauty of the new civic center.

A large delegation of Scouts representing the 10,000 members of the organization in this city, and a crowd of spectators stood in a fall of light snow while Dr. Charles D. Hart, for 18 years president of the Philadelphia Scout Council, told of the plans to build an administrative headquarters of such dignity and beauty that it will symbolize the importance of scouting as an agency for civic and social improvement.

Looks Interesting!

ITALY WILLING TO REDUCE NAVY TO LOW LEVEL

Statement of Country's Policy Made to London Conference

LONDON (AP)—The statement of the Italian naval policy, delivered in London on Feb. 19, by Dino Grandi, follows:

"The Italian delegation confirm their previous statement. They consider that armaments should be exclusively defensive, and should, therefore, be reduced to the lowest possible level.

"If the conference should not lead to agreements determining ratios of strength of the several navies and lowering the level of naval armaments, it will fail in its purpose, and the hopes it has raised will be disappointed. Armament levels and ratios are the basis of the Washington treaty, and were the object of negotiations preceding and preparatory to the present conference.

"From the outset the Italian delegation has called the attention of the other delegations to these two points, which they consider not only essential to the ends of the conference, but which are also intimately connected with determination of the methods of limitation to be adopted.

"With reference thereto the Italian delegation wish to restate that Italy is prepared 'a priori' to accept as a limit for her armaments any figure, no matter how low, provided it be not exceeded by any other continental European power.

"Italy's geographical situation is particularly unfavorable. She has not the advantage of an ocean frontier, she is dependent for her very existence on supplies, three-fourths of which are conveyed from overseas along vulnerable trade routes dominated at short distance by naval bases of various powers.

Special Defense Needs

"Moreover, Italy possesses no extra-Mediterranean naval bases, a fact which renders the task of protecting her merchant shipping on the high seas particularly arduous. Italy's problem is that of insuring her existence and, not only that, of safeguarding distant territories subject to her sovereignty or influence. Moreover, Italy, as a signatory of the Treaty of Locarno, has incurred, together with Great Britain, special international commitments to guarantee the peace of continental Europe.

"Notwithstanding her greater and special defense needs, Italy is prepared to accept the self-limitation of her right to arm and to reduce her armament to any figure, however low, provided it be not exceeded by any European continental power.

"She strongly advocates reduction of naval armaments because, as a member of the League of Nations, as one of the signatories of the Kellogg-Briand pact, Italy considers such reduction as the natural outcome of those treaties. It is by reduction of armaments that nations can show the value they attach to the aforesaid treaties and prove their loyalty with the pledge they have given. The idea of an armed conflict with any power, whether represented or not at the London conference, is totally foreign to the established naval policy of Italy.

Tonnage and Ratios

"The Italian delegation outlined below the application of the principles above set forth to the stage now reached in our negotiations, dealing first with vessels covered by the Washington treaty and subsequently with the others. The suggestions that follow are naturally subject to the stipulation of a general agreement.

"(A) Vessels covered by the Washington treaty:

(1) Capital ships. The Washington treaty fixes the following ratios and total tonnages for capital ships; America, ratio 5, tonnage 525,000; the British Empire, ratio 5, tonnage 525,000; Japan, ratio 3, tonnage 315,000; France, ratio 1.67, tonnage 175,000; Italy, ratio 1.67, tonnage 175,000.

Under the treaty Italy was entitled to retain the 10 capital ships she had in 1922. She has voluntarily scrapped six without replacing them, remaining with four capital ships. Moreover, in October, 1928, she suggested the signatory powers should postpone until 1936 building the capital ships which each of them is entitled to lay down during the period 1931-36.

The Italian Government—without prejudice to the agreements reached in Washington—maintain this suggestion, by which Italy would not lay down, for an agreed period, 105,000 out of the 175,000 tons assigned her, subject of course to the condition that the other signatory powers accept the obligations resulting to each of them from the above suggestion. Moreover, should the other powers concur, Italy is prepared to examine favorably the abolition of capital ships.

(2) Aircraft carriers.

America, ratio 5, tonnage 135,000; British Empire, ratio 5, tonnage 135,000; Japan, ratio 3, tonnage 81,000; France, ratio 2.22, tonnage 60,000; Italy, ratio 2.2, tonnage 60,000.

Under the Washington treaty Italy is entitled here and now to build up to the above figure of 60,000 tons. The Italian delegation are, however, prepared to undertake not to exceed the aircraft carrier tonnage actually possessed at any given time by the strongest continental power of Europe.

Global Tonnage Question

"(B)—Vessels not covered by the Washington treaty:

The Italian delegation are prepared to undertake not to exceed the global tonnage of war vessels not covered by the Washington treaty actually possessed at any given time by the strongest European continental power. They are likewise prepared to agree not to exceed the total tonnage of submarines actually possessed at any given time by such a power.

"The above undertakings exclude the possibility that Italy should at any time exceed the armaments of the strongest European continental power. Moreover they afford the best guarantee that Italy, far from standing in the way of the further reduction of armament, will on the contrary be instrumental thereto.

"The Italian delegation do not exclude the possibility that they might consent to more extensive methods of limitation should the conference agree to an actual reduction based on agreed ratios of strength. In the meantime they maintain the suggestion made at Geneva in April, 1927, to the effect that Italy is prepared to notify, six months at least before laying down a keel, the principal dimensions of each hull and characteristics of the main armament of each ship to be built, provided the other powers are willing to give a like undertaking.

"With special reference to submarines the Italian delegation recall their statement to the effect that Italy has no objection to their abolition if a substantial reduction of naval armaments be secured covering the abolition of capital ships. The Italian delegation trust that in any case submarine tonnage will be reduced.

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Corruption Charged in Narcotic Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — A presentment, charging widespread corruption in the Federal Narcotic Bureau here, was handed up by the Federal Grand Jury to Judge Frederick H. Bryant on Feb. 19. It charges that at least one agent, who is not named, is addicted to the use of drugs, that reports by agents here to Washington have been falsified and that some of these agents have been guilty of misconduct and incompetence and were derelict in their duty.

"We are of the opinion that the usefulness of certain of the men attached to the New York office is at an end," the presentment says, "and that the situation calls for a complete reorganization from top to bottom."

As an example of the alleged dereliction, the presentment said:

"At a time when eight agents were surrounding a large sale for $500, the principal seller was allowed to make his escape without arrest and only the small abettor of the sale was actually arrested. They also failed to enter the place where the principal was seen to bring the narcotics or to make a prompt search for the supply from which he apparently had withdrawn the particular package involved in the sale."

G. Washington

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France Is Pivot of Proceedings of the Five-Power Naval Parley

Change in the Premiership, It Is Declared, Would Not Indicate Any Change in the Attitude of the French Delegation

By a Staff Correspondent

PARIS—While the French governmental crisis is being resolved it would be well to observe that nowhere is the expectation held of a radical change of French policy at London in any way conceivable. France has become the pivot of the naval negotiations at the London conference and therefore special consideration should be given to its position.

André Tardieu has the gift of expressing the French case with clarity. But it is the French case and not his own. Were he now replaced, there might be less precision in the presentation of demands, but those demands would remain substantially the same. Aristide Briand, for example, might lay more eloquent stress on a fresh international guarantee, for such are dear to his heart, whereas M. Tardieu is somewhat skeptical of them, but the results would be equivalent. Were the Radicals to take command, they would be more embarrassed in making reductions in the figure of 725,000 tons than M. Tardieu, for already they have suffered under the imputation of being indifferent to national interests, and it is not probable that they will leave themselves open again to that charge. Edouard Herriot dispenses much oratory in trying to prove that in 1924 he was more patriotic than have been his "Nationalist" successors.

In other and more colloquial words the Radicals are obliged to bend over backward in all that concerns national defense.

French at One Over Armaments

This should be understood in any calculation of the possibilities of a modification of the French thesis. There has been abroad of recent years a mistaken view that the political dissensions among Frenchmen extend to the practical domain of armaments. On the contrary, it is the Socialist M. Paul-Boncour who has been the chief champion of defensive doctrines which prove to be an obstacle to disarmament; it is M. Herriot, the Radical leader, who insisted on security as a condition of disarmament; it is Paul Painlevé of the Left who was War Minister under various administrations; it is M. Briand who has not found his Geneva activities and initiation of peace pact incompatible with the construction of a network of European alliances. We are apt to go astray in our conventional division of French politicians into nationalists and internationalists.

The personal equation, of course, counts. There are competent and incompetent ministers. There are men who adopt an aggressively direct manner and men who adopt a suave, conciliatory manner. My long experience as an observer will perhaps excuse my venturing to emit a warning against self-deception. A change of personnel will not mean a change of policy at London.

Excellent Hope of Agreement

This does not render matters hopeless. On the contrary, I believe that if France is represented by a man who knows what he wants and is strong enough to make sacrifices to get it, there is an excellent prospect of reaching an arrangement.

On the whole it is the men, who frankly represent their country in an international conference who are likeliest to come to a compromise.

There is virtual unanimity in France regarding its naval needs. France thinks it should have a fleet

(1) Equal to a potential German fleet;

(2) Equal in the Mediterranean to the Italian fleet;

(3) Equal to the task of safeguarding its long lines of colonial communication.

This basis is unaltered and uninfluenced by whether England and America increase or decrease their fleets. But there is one way of reducing the French estimates of its needs. It is that of giving guarantees of French safety at sea. If Italy renounced its desire for complete parity, France would not be compelled to place its figure so high that Italy cannot effectually reach it. If Germany renounced the construction of modern warships, France would regard its right to build a larger type ship as merely a platonic precaution.

If the naval powers agreed to some kind of solidarity in the event of a menace to peace, France could abandon part of its program. It is on these lines that the French Prime Minister, whoever he may be, will be obliged to work.

California Grower Charges Conspiracy

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Agricultural interests in Southern California turned their attention Feb. 20 to charges made by Llewellyn A. Banks, independent citrus grower and shipper of Riverside, Calif., in a $2,000,000 damage suit, charging restraint of trade.

Banks alleged that the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, C. C. Teague, its president, various large financial houses, the Union Pacific Railroad and other business institutions and persons conspired specifically to ruin his credit, delay his shipments and influence public discrimination against his product because he refused to join the exchange.

Banks in addition to being a large citrus grower is a newspaper publisher, bank executive and fruit grower at Medford, Ore. Teague last year was named by President Hoover to the Federal Farm Board to represent the fruit-growing industry in its campaign for agricultural relief.

Banks declared in the complaint, filed in Superior Court here yesterday, that shortly after his refusal to join the exchange he found his credit cut off at banks in Los Angeles, San Fernando and Pomona. He alleged the conspiracy was responsible.

Tiny Garden Wins National Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVENPORT, Ia.—An array of roses, water lilies, Irish junipers, pink begonias, carnations and other flowers, flourishing in almost unbelievable profusion in a garden only 28 feet square won for Ernest J. Rawleigh of Buffalo, N. Y., first prize in the amateur division of the national yard and garden contest. The award was announced at the contest headquarters here.

Judges visiting this garden found never a weed nor an unimproved spot—and in mid-October, when frost had nipped other gardens, Mr. Rawleigh's water lilies were still in bloom. Roses bloomed for him from May 26 to 10 days before Christmas.

The winner in the contest for gardeners employing help to do manual labor was Mrs. Jacob Glos, Elmhurst, Ill., while the prize for the best garden tended by an expert went to W. Leslie Haley, Sioux City, Ia.

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HEAD OF CHAIN DECRIES EFFECT OF LOW WAGES

Says Prosperous Business Can't Be Built on Underpaid Labor

No prosperous business can be built on underpaid labor, Gen. R. E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., told members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the assembly luncheon, today. General Wood strongly favored profit-sharing plans.

Something has been lacking to permit any extensive unemployment in this country, because with all the natural resources and technical ability of this Nation, we should be able to keep labor nearly 100 per cent employed, he said. Comparing conditions here with those of England, he explained the advantages this country enjoys, while in England the natural resources are limited and they are more dependent upon export trade than we.

"Business, to be successful, must earn satisfactory return," said Mr. Wood. "Profits have to be made, but I believe that the concern and the individual who will be successful in the next generation will be those who exercise business statesmanship, that is, those who look beyond the immediate profits. I likewise believe that no concern can be permanently successful which profits from underpaid labor, and the greatest of all our problems, the one that should challenge the best minds of all of us, is the problem of unemployment. We are all dependent on prosperity and the consumer's dollar. If the consumer is unemployed, he cannot purchase. Unemployment may have to be considerable in a country like England where natural resources may be insufficient to support a crowded population.

"That it should exist in a country like our own, with resources, technique and facilities to support our present population on a far higher standard of living, is a challenge to our present order."

General Wood, who retired from the United States Army in 1919, and since has risen to the presidency of a mail order house which did a business last year amounting to $443,000,000, reviewed the history of the mail order industry, and pointed out that plants have been established in many remote sections of the United States.

He said that business of this kind provides an opportunity to eliminate waste in distribution as well as to afford manufacturers an opportunity to receive large orders on which to run their equipment for a long period. His idea was to link mass production with mass distribution to the advantage of all concerns and at the same time provide low prices.

RHODE ISLAND WETS ASK FOR REFERENDUM

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—A state referendum on prohibition at next November's election is demanded by the Rhode Island division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment in letters addressed to leaders of both parties in the General Assembly.

The party leaders were requested to introduce a resolution which, if adopted, would place on the ballots in November the following question: "Do you favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the prohibition amendment, provided that the sale is prohibited in this State by law?

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lecture in series by J. Stanley Gardiner, M. A., F. R. S., on "Coral Reefs and Islands," Rogers Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Public Library: lecture on "History of English Gardens," by Katherine Brooks Norcross, 8.

Eastern Dog Club Show, Boston Garden, Feb. 20, 21, 22.

Boston City Club: illustrated lecture by Capt. John B. Noel on "Kashmir"; organ concert by Earl Weidner, 7:30.

Ninth annual banquet, Gold Button Club of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Copley-Plaza: dinner, Northeastern Radio, Inc., ballroom and foyer, 6:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Young Men's Citizenship Forum, talk on "Your Skills and Our City," by Roy Cushman, 8.

Thirty-second annual production by students of M. I. T., "Snobberies of 1930," Fine Arts Theater, 8.

Harvard University: concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Sanders Theater, 8.

Dinner, Massachusetts W. C. T. U., Church of the New Jerusalem, 6:30.

Annual convention and exhibition, New England Hardware Dealers' Association, until 10, through Saturday.

Hotel Statler: dinner, Home Furnishers Association, ballroom, 6:30; dinner, Retail Florists Club of Greater Boston, Parlor D, 6:30.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Concert, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Guy Harrison, conductor; assisting singer, Henry Jackson Warren, baritone, 8.

Jordan Hall—Concert, Mischa Levitzki, pianist, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"The Ghost Train."
Shubert—"The New Moon."
Majestic—"Robin Hood."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Eastern Dog Club Show, Boston Garden, 10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., through Saturday.

Children's Museum of Boston: nature talk by Miss Madalene B. Sawyer, 11; motion picture on "Cradles of American Liberty," Lecture Hall, 3.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association meeting, Glee Club of Woman's Club, Library Hall, 10.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: guidance course, Boys' Division Leaders, talk on "Skills in Citizenship," Boys' Division, 4.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; assisting pianist, Jesus Maria Sanroma, 2:30.

Current Exhibitions

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.—Open daily 9 to 5; Sundays 1:30 to 5. Open all day Feb. 22. Admission free.

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Exhibition of European and American railway posters.

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Special exhibitions: Books illustrated by Auguste Lepere; lent by William A. Sargent; eighteenth century French color prints lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge — Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese potters and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Colored prints by T. S. Simonds. Through Feb. 28.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Big game animals, birds and other paintings by Maj. A. Radclyffe-Dugmore; paintings for children's rooms by Henry A. Beckman. Through Feb. 22.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Fifteenth century woodcuts. Through Feb. 28.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Portraits by Martha Crocker; landscapes by Arthur Gibbes Burton.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by Malcolm Osborne, Martin Hardie and Francis Dodd. Through February.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of oils, water colors and pastels by American artists; water colors of Italy by G. T. Chan; chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward.

Copley Galleries, 103 Newbury Street—Water colors by Jose Daneli. Through Feb. 22.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 42 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by Sears Gallagher. Through March 1.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by "moderns," Kroll, Brumback, Sloan, Karfiol and others. Through Feb. 22.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Selected etchings. Through March 1.

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Seats $1.00, $2.00, $3.00. No Tax.

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with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN FLAVIN
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200 LOGE SEATS $1.00
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When Fred Stone . . . tumbles . . . into the New Amsterdam the show will stop and stay stopped for some time."—E. C. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

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7 DAYS STARTING FRIDAY, FEB. 21

Long and Short of Dog Show

Miss Bonnie Tubbs of Havre de Grace, Md., Exhibits Puzzum, Her Prize Chihuahua, on the Back of Felixstowe Kilmorac Halcyon, Champion Irish Wolfhound, Owned by E. T. Clark of Goshen, N. Y.

Dogs 'Debarked' for Big Show; 'Bow Wows' Banned in Boston

Aristocratic Pup Arrives by Plane for Eastern Club Exhibit—1332 of Nation's Best Vie for Ribbons and Prizes

Believe it or not, the eighteenth annual show of the Eastern Dog Club opened with a barkless start Feb. 20, to continue at the Boston Garden for three barkless days.

One dog arrived from New York by airplane at the last minute to complete the total of 1332 canines, the largest number which the show has ever benched, entitling it to second place in the list of the Nation's dog exhibitions.

The barkless feature of the show results from the arrangement at the Boston Garden. The dogs are benched in a location some distance from the judging rings. Along the benches and in the hangar there is barking aplenty and it runs the full diapason from terrier "yips" to the deep gutturals of the Great Danes. By the time that the dogs are groomed for their parade before the judges, they have become just about "debarked" so that the main show is strangely silent.

The entrants can boast as large a collection of ribbons and prizes as any group of dogs in the country, but one of the most prominent of them has no awards and no loving cups. Her name is short and simple—just Peggy. And Peggy makes no claim to canine aristocracy, but is noticed for her scholarly attainments.

Peggy can count. Moreover, she can subtract, multiply and divide. The numbers, it is true, cannot run higher than 15, but within this range of mathematics Peggy is as adept as the average schoolgirl.

Her master is not a dog fancier, but the proprietor of a sandwich shop in Lynnfield, Mass. He is H. O. Swain, and his dog's accomplishments are the result of hours of careful and gentle training. Peggy's exhibitions are a part of the dog show entertainment. Other "doggy" events include a sheep-herding contest and a demonstration of the efficiency of the trained police dogs.

There are 183 exhibitors, and their entries include 273 dogs of 10 breeds in the sporting class; 128 dogs in eleven breeds in the hound class, 201 working dogs in eleven breeds, 423 dogs in 16 breeds in the terrier class, 129 dogs in 10 breeds in the toy class, 159 dogs in six non-sporting class breeds, and 19 dogs in the miscellaneous classification.

Prizes totaling more than $10,000 are to be awarded as the result of the judging during the three days of the show. In addition, the Eastern Club will award several silver trophies and a group of cups and medals will be given by some of the leading American specialty clubs.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued warm tonight and Friday; moderate southwest winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 44.

Southern New England: Fair tonight; Friday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; fresh southwest winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; slightly warmer in extreme northwestern Vermont; Friday partly cloudy; fresh northwest and west winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	46	Memphis	52
Atlantic City	48	Montreal	38
Boston	49	Nantucket	40
Calgary	30	New Orleans	52
Charleston	48	New York	46
Buffalo	44	Philadelphia	44
Denver	40	Pittsburgh	52
Chicago	48	Portland, Me.	36
Des Moines	52	Portland, Ore.	52
Eastport	32	San Francisco	52
Galveston	60	St. Louis	50
Hatteras	48	St. Paul	34
Helena	40	Seattle	52
Jacksonville	58	Tampa	58
Kansas City	54	Washington	40
Los Angeles	52		

High Tides at Boston
Thursday, 5:07 p. m.; Friday, 5:26 a. m.
Height of tides, 8 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:52 p. m.

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Connecticut Works for Cleaner Apples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Having in view the encouragement of Connecticut fruit growers to produce a higher percentage of quality apples, plans have been announced by the Hartford County farm bureau for a Ninety Per Cent Clean Fruit Club in Connecticut.

William L. Harris Jr., assistant Hartford County agricultural agent, announced along with plans for the club, that the State Department of Agriculture has offered to give certificates to all Connecticut apple growers who reach this goal. S. McLean Buckingham, commissioner of agriculture, said that his department would be glad to present the certificates either at the fruit growers' annual meeting or at a union agricultural meeting.

The Hartford County Farm Bureau and the extension fruit specialist, William H. Darrow, are offering their services and assistance to the fruit growers in the interest of improving crop quality. Only about 47 per cent of the crop of apples is at present of A grade, according to Mr. Harris, but by timely and thorough spray applications, correct pruning and thinning, growers could easily and profitably produce 75 per cent of grade A fruit.

WARREN IS NOMINATED

George C. Warren, of Brookline, Mass., has been nominated for election to membership in the American Civic Association. Mr. Warren is chairman of the special highway sidewalk committee of the American Society for Municipal Improvements, and is actively promoting the construction of sidewalks along the state highways.

POET WILL TEACH

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Mrs. Gordon Blackburn, recent winner of the Yale award for young poets, will start a class in poetry at the University of Vermont next week, university officials announce. Mrs. Blackburn writes under her maiden name of Frances Frost.

NORWICH FETE MAY 1-3

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Junior Week, Norwich University's annual springtime festal period, this year will be held on May 1, 2, and 3.

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BUFFALO SENDS TWO PARTIES ON OCEAN RESEARCH

Expeditions to Bahamas and Gulf of Maine Organized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Oceanology will take members of the scientific staff of the Buffalo Museum of Science afield once more in 1930, Dr. Charles J. Fish, director, has announced that the research plans for the year include expeditions to the Bahamas, to the Gulf of Maine and possibly one to Bermuda.

Of chief interest among the proposed field trips in 1930 is the cooperative survey of the Gulf of Maine, begun last year by the Buffalo Museum of Science, the Mount Desert Island Biological Laboratory, and Brown University. This year the work will be expanded and a larger number of institutions will take part, due to the interest of both the Canadian and American Governments in the possible effects on the fishing industry of the proposed power dam at the mouth of Passamaquoddy Bay.

Within the area from Passamaquoddy Bay to Casco Bay is located the richest fishing field in the entire Gulf of Maine. The sardine industry of the American coast is centered here. Since it is the Government's policy not to balance a natural resource against an artificial one, it is most important to find out whether the dam will seriously interfere with the fishery. The problem is to find out why the fish favor this particular place and whether neighboring localities along the coast would be equally favorable if the bay were closed.

The museum will be represented by Dr. Fish, Mrs. Fish, Dr. H. Richard Selwell and Dr. Paul R. Burkholder. Dr. Norris W. Rakestraw of Brown University and Dr. C. B. Wilson will also be members of the party. Additional work will be carried on by the Canadian Government at St. Andrews, N. B.

The staff will make its initial trip of the year to the Bahamas as part of an international expedition under the auspices of Princeton University. Eight European and American institutions will take part. Chemists, physicists, biologists, geologists and oceanologists will continue their study of 25,000 square miles comprising the lime banks—formations which are found nowhere else in the world today.

Though plans are not yet completed, it is hoped that the museum will be able to co-operate further with Dr. William Beebe and his Bermuda expedition, in which the scientific staff took part last year.

Kiwanians Entertain Caney Creek Students

Leaving their "learnin'" at Caney Creek Community Center, Pippapas, Ky., to mingle in the world of cities and "high-falootin', new-fangled" ways, a group of mountain children have come to Massachusetts for a month's visit, earned by their high standing in studies. Miss June Buchanan, an educational director at the Caney Creek School, came with them. They are guests, during their stay, of Mrs. Francis J. Flagg of Newtonville.

At a luncheon given by the Kiwanis Club of Cambridge Feb. 19, the visitors told of their eagerness to advance through education. Each student educated at the Caney Creek Community Center voluntarily pledges himself to return to the mountains and aid in educating the mountain children.

BRITAIN PROMOTING ANTI-DRUG COMPACT

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Government is interesting itself actively in drug trade prevention. Arthur Henderson was asked in the House of Commons Feb. 19 whether the Foreign Office had taken or would take steps to induce Turkey and Persia to ratify the opium conventions seeing how far success in the antidrug campaign depended upon united international action.

He replied that British representatives in Turkey had from time to time urged upon the Angora Government the desirability of its acceding to the conventions and the question of Persia's attitude had been the subject of discussion in the Council of the League of Nations of which Persia is a member.

Neither the Turkish nor the Persian Government, he said, could be in any doubt regarding the importance attached by the British Government as by other parties to the opium conventions to their undertaking at an early date the obligations of these instruments.

COCKER SPANIEL WINS

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Idahurst Belle II, sturdy little cocker spaniel owned by O. B. Gilman of Boston, stepped off with the highest prize of "best in the show" here at the sixth annual dog show of the First Company, Governor's Footguard.

GOW IN WASHINGTON

Charles R. Gow, postmaster of Boston, is in Washington today to confer with Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, relative to his recent letter of resignation.

Border Veterans Pick Commander

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OCONOMOWOC, Wis.—The Mexican Border Veterans' Association, recently incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin as a fraternal, patriotic, and educational organization with an object to support and maintain true allegiance to the Government of the United States, held their first annual convention here Feb. 15. The membership of the association is made up of persons who served in the army, navy, marine corps or national guard between Jan. 1, 1916, and April 6, 1917.

Many resolutions were adopted. Anthony G. Derse of Oconomowoc was elected commander-in-chief, and Claurice G. Closson, of Independence, Mo., past-commander-in-chief.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BOYS TO TAKE BOSTON TRIP

More than 100 New Hampshire boys, agricultural students at various schools in that State, will join in an educational "marketing" trip to some of Boston's principal wholesale and retail market places next Tuesday. The trip is sponsored by the State Board of Education of the State of New Hampshire, and will be directed by Paul E. Farnum of Concord, school supervisor of agriculture.

The party will be luncheon guests of the Boston & Maine Railroad at the Administration Building, Lechmere Square, East Cambridge.

BOWDOIN RECEIVES GIFT

BRUNSWICK, Me. (AP)—Kenneth C. M. Sills, president, announces the gift of $31,500 to Bowdoin College from Henry Hill Pierce of New York. The money will be added to the endowment of the Pierce professorship of English established by the donor last fall with an initial gift of $150,000. Mr. Pierce graduated from Bowdoin in 1898.

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FAIRFIELD WESTERN MARYLAND DAIRY

TOBEY NOMINEE CONFIRMED FOR SERVICE BOARD

Action Takes H. S. Bridges Out of Active Part in New Hampshire Politics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—Gov. Charles W. Tobey's executive council has confirmed the nomination of H. Styles Bridges to the New Hampshire Public Service Commission. It had previously voted against confirmation on three other occasions and had refused to confirm the nomination of John G. Winant, former Governor, who was advanced by Mr. Tobey as his only alternative to Mr. Bridges.

Persisting in his belief that Mr. Bridges was highly qualified for the position, Governor Tobey introduced his name to the council for the fourth time and is said to have been greatly surprised when the nomination was confirmed unanimously. This to some extent removes from the coming state campaign an issue of state-wide interest.

Mr. Bridges received the oath of office and will immediately give up his duties as executive secretary to Robert Bass, former Governor, and as treasurer of farm bureau insurance companies. Mr. Bridges has long been affiliated with state agricultural organizations.

He became affiliated with the Liberal wing of the Republican Party and successfully conducted two campaigns, in one of which Mr. Winant became Governor, and in the other, Governor Tobey. When Mr. Bridges was refused confirmation by the council last year, five former governors appeared before the council and urged his appointment unsuccessfully. It is said that power interests did not consider Mr. Bridges a satisfactory candidate, and it is well known that Mr. Winant intended to make this an important issue in his campaign for re-election.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

The Boston Water Color Society is offering its annual display at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. This group has for members some of the best exponents of that medium in the city. Each year there can be discovered changes and improvements, to be expected among experimentalists.

Aiden Ripley holds the attention particularly for animation, for sparkling details. He seems to paint with increasing fascination for the medium. Not many artists can maintain that pitch of excitement and state of wonder. John Lavalle has made a wharf subject full of light and transparency. In tones of pale key, he manages to round out details into sustaining volume. Harry Sutton Jr. has stripped away the incumbrance of details and is telling his story in a few eloquent strokes. This facile method has the fault of its qualities, however. Simplicity may often be effective, but it may also be dull.

Stanley Woodward is embodying in his pictures more of a human element. His objective portrayals of the sea and its many moods are now blended somewhat with the artist's personal feeling about its romance and rousing virulence.

A charming water color of fantastic delicacy is an early evening scene by B. B. Warren, depicted in pearly grays and accepted with a flock of gulls that spot a part of the picture with patterns of white.

Museum of Fine Arts

Members of the Alumni Association of the Boston Museum School are exhibiting in a group display in the gallery of the school in the Fenway. There is but one exhibit from each artist. The group contains black and white sketches, prints, and sculptures.

A pen drawing by Bessie Creighton catches the eye immediately for crispness and solidity. A red crayon drawing by Rosamond Coolidge is fluent, gracious. Kalah Novack, in a "Portrait of a Lady," combines a direct and adequate portraiture with a charming decorative accent worked into the swirls of the silken hair.

A pediment scheme by Frederick Allen demonstrates the sculptor's conviction that the ornament for buildings of this character should be simple, definite and structural. He abandons details and concentrates upon the vigor of the functional lines. A "Goat," by Katherine Lans is a very appealing piece of animal portraiture.

There are many other contributions that strike the fancy for one reason or another. The quality of the whole echoes the gentle tone of museum school production.

Grace Horne's Gallery

A variegated group of painters is to be seen at Grace Horne's Gallery on Stuart Street. Shown here for the first time is K. Hiraga, a Japanese, painting in the lifelike, luminous and firmly patterned manner of outstanding modernists. Returned after a long interval is Maurice Fromkes, whose brush depicts without change appealing Spanish subjects. He knows the types very well whether they are Andalusian or Castilian. He portrays them with good color that is not so bright as it is clear. The model is more important; the gay and captivating details are made secondary, but they help greatly to enrich the texture of the picture. Some serene landscapes by Willard Metcalf lend a contrasting note to the collection.

Roger Hayward is another artist showing at the gallery. His pictures are water colors of the impressive scenes of western life in the Grand Canyon, Mexican mountains, the desert. He feels the warmth of the light and the swinging lineaments that make these scenes picturesque and furnish them with contrast.

A fine set of lithographs by George Bellows demonstrates the sympathy and gentleness with which that artist would render the subject, and demonstrates in addition his remarkable abilities as a satirist.

Ware River Tunnel Declared Too Large

Connecticut counsel continued arguments before Charles W. Bunn, special master, against the diversion of Swift and Ware River floodwaters to the Wachusett Reservoir at Clinton, Mass.

B. M. Holden objected that the tunnel being constructed was larger than was needed to convert the amount of water the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission said would be taken from the two rivers. His objections met with the reply that the tunnel would not handle all the flood waters that might be expected in flood years.

Answering remarks by Connecticut counsel made at opening day hearings that the present project would mean future demands made upon Connecticut's water supply, Special Master Bunn said that only the present project interested him in his investigations.

The water commission estimated the 1930 population of the 39 cities and towns comprising the metropolitan district at 1,920,900 and the population of communities joined with Boston in the district at 1,465,000. Frank E. Winsor, chief engineer, said that even if all the waters of the Ware and Swift Rivers were taken, it would reduce the Connecticut River flow by only 3 per cent in the lower Connecticut Valley, which Connecticut counsel had objected would be strongly affected.

Boston to Clean Up for Holiday Season

A campaign will be inaugurated March 15 to give Boston a thorough "soap and water" plunge, preparatory to attiring it in holiday togs to greet the influx of tercentenary visitors expected this year.

Mayor Curley has instructed the Public Works Department to sandblast or thoroughly wash the City Hall exterior as well as other public buildings throughout the city, to set a good example for business plants and office buildings.

The Mayor also authorized Joseph A. Rourke, Public Works Commissioner, to employ 125 permanent laborers, many of whom will be used in cleaning up streets and highways. The tercentenary committee anticipates 10,000,000 visitors this year.

AWARDS GIVEN FOR ATTAINMENT IN METAL WORK

Three Prizes Presented at Dinner of Metallurgy and Mining Group

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Three annual awards for outstanding achievement in mining and metallurgy were made to members of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgy at the annual dinner of that organization here Feb. 19.

The James Douglas Medal, for distinguished achievement in nonferrous metallurgy, was awarded to John Van Nostrand Dorr of New York, for "his invention of apparatus in developing and improving hydrometallurgical practice."

The Robert W. Hunt Medal, for the best original paper on iron or steel, was awarded to James Aston, head of the department of mining and metallurgical engineering at Carnegie Institute of Technology. Mr. Aston's paper, "A New Development in Wrought Iron Manufacture," in which he discussed a process of his own development which has effected savings in production costs, was published in Transactions of the Iron and Steel Division, for 1930.

William S. Unger, superintendent of the Carrie works of the Carnegie Steel Company, received the J. E. Johnson Jr. award, a cash prize to encourage young men working in metallurgical research.

Presentation of the William Lawrence Saunders Gold Medal, it was announced, will be deferred until April 18. The recipient this year is Col. Daniel Cowan Jackling, New York metallurgical engineer.

Frederick W. Bradley, retiring president of the institute, in his address, said that because of the valuable work being done by research students, there was no danger of depletion of mineral resources.

Eleven members of the institute, representing the United States, Europe and South America, whose careers have compassed the period of half a century, were enrolled as members of the Legion of Honor at the dinner.

The discovery of a supply of helium gas in southeastern Colorado, said to be the richest ever found, was reported in a paper by Prof. F. F. Hintze of the University of Utah. Discovery of the well, which produces more than 200,000 cubic feet of helium gas a day, Professor Hintze said, came about during oil-drilling operations southeast of Pueblo.

California may now boast of the deepest oil well in the world, according to Desaix B. Myers, chief geologist of the Union Oil Company of California, who said that this distinction belonged to the Howard Hathaway well in the southeastern part of the State, which has been drilled to a depth of nearly two miles, or 9350 feet.

HARVARD TO BUY CLUBHOUSE

The clubhouse of the Harvard Liberal Club, which stands on property needed by the university for its expansion program, is to be sold to the university. The Liberal Club, Socialist Club, Harvard chapter of the Fellowship of Youth and Peace, and the League for Industrial Democracy, have announced plans for erection of a joint clubhouse at Harvard.

NEW HAMPSHIRE URGED TO TAX CHAIN STORES

Measure Introduced at Special Legislature to Provide for Study of Subject

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Fred T. Wadleigh, State Senator from Milford, resumed his fight in the special legislative session to tax chain stores in New Hampshire, charging that they are allowed "to escape without paying their just share of the cost of government." He introduced a measure asking for the appointment of a recess commission to study the subject of taxation of retail stores.

In his bill Mr. Wadleigh said that "there is a widespread belief that the present system of taxing retail stores is inequitable, unfair, unjust and unduly burdensome to the independent merchant." Before any change is made in the law, however, he suggests that a study be made to determine how the chain store organizations can be assessed so that they will bear the burden of taxation equally with the local merchant. Under the provisions of his measure, a report would be made to the next Legislature.

An amendment to the personal income tax bill, by which personal exemption would be raised from $1200 to $1500 for single persons and from $2000 to $3000 for heads of families, was presented to the Ways and Means Committee at a hearing on the bill. An additional exemption of $250 for each dependent was also proposed in the amendment. It was offered by George H. Duncan, Representative of Jaffrey.

Elliot A. Carter, Representative of Nashua, proposed that the personal income tax be eliminated and the automobile registration fees be increased. Milan A. Dickinson, chairman of the recess commission that framed the tax bills now before the Legislature, opposed the proposition.

Say It With Short Words, College Dean Advises Writers of Business Letters

To "put over" a business letter, be original, William C. Mattox, advertising manager of the Walworth Company, advised business executives attending the better letters conference of the Boston University College of Business Administration at the University Club.

But don't be so original as to use your own system of English, warned Roy Davis, assistant dean and head of the English department of the Boston University Business College.

Mr. Mattox asserted that originality in letter writing, in phrasing, formation and subject matter was approached with timidity by business men. But there is no timidity in using poor English, Mr. Davis volunteered.

"Wrap yourself up in the envelope and send it away" was Mr. Mattox's way of telling the audience to put individuality into their letter writing. But Mr. Davis was against wrapping up big words where little words would serve the purpose better.

"If you want to look foolish," Mr. Davis said, "say 'we will be pleased' and not 'we shall be pleased.' Also say 'please find inclosed my personal check.' Why the please? They will get it anyway. And why say find? Find means to discover something that has been lost. And why the personal? Whose check would it be if not yours?" And what does the receiver care whether or not it is yours, personally, if it can be cashed?

The twins 'inclosed, herewith' or 'attached, hereto' which mean exactly the same, Mr. Davis said, were in common use. 'Thanking you in advance' simply can't be done, he asserted. And 'our Mr. Miller' he tabooed.

"Say what you mean," Mr. Davis added, "and you usually will if you use small words. Don't try to destroy a mosquito with a sledge-hammer."

The conference was the second under the auspices of Boston University. William H. Greenleaf, manager of Sales Promotion for The Carter's Ink Company, presided at the afternoon session.

France Honors Yale President and Dean

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor awarded by the French Government to James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, and Wilbur L. Cross, dean of the graduate school, was conferred by Paul Claudel, Ambassador from France to the United States, Feb. 19 prior to the delivery by him of the Francis Bergen Memorial Lectures.

The ceremony was in the office of President Angell in Woodbridge Hall, where a few guests had gathered to greet the Ambassador.

Mr. Claudel spoke of the cordial relations which have long existed between France and the United States, and to the sentiment President Angell made a response.

MURDERERS OF AUBURN INMATE SENTENCED

AUBURN, N. Y. (AP) — William Force, Jesse Thomas and Claude Udwine, Auburn prisoners, were sentenced Feb. 19 by Benjamin B. Cunningham, Justice of the Supreme Court, to the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison the week of March 31, for the murder of Henry Sullivan, an inmate, in the Dec. 11 Auburn prison riot.

They were taken immediately to the train for transfer "down the river." Udwine's attorney, Harry Gleason, gave notice of appeal. Benjamin Mead, for Thomas, and Perry A. Leary, for Force, already had done so.

MANUFACTURERS GIVE GRUNDY POST TO RAWLE

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—James W. Rawle, vice-president and general manager of the J. G. Brill Company, has been elected president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, to succeed Joseph R. Grundy, recently appointed junior United States Senator from this State.

This was the only change made in the official personnel of the association, at the meeting just held here at the Manufacturers' Club. Mr. Rawle has been associated with the association for many years. He is a graduate of Lehigh University, class of 1899 and a member of the Racquet and Engineers' Club.

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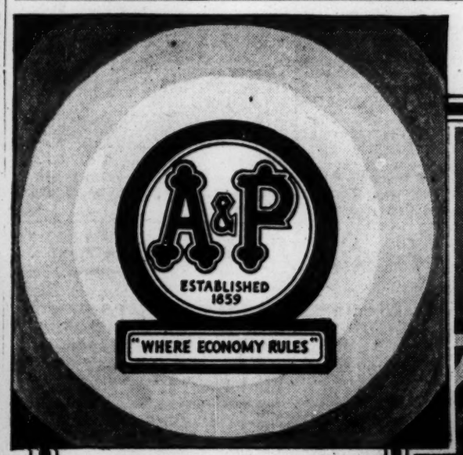

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CHECK SOUGHT ON POWERS OF THEATER BOARD

Would Require Hearing Before Suspension of Licenses

Declaring that the powers of the Theatrical Licensing Board in Boston are as extensive as those of a court, Zechariah Chafee Jr., professor of law at Harvard University, appeared before the legislative Committee on Cities in support of his petition to limit the board's authority.

Several other speakers were recorded in favor of the legislation, the only opposition coming from representatives of the City of Boston.

The legislation proposed by Professor Chafee amends the existing law so that no suspension of a license of a theater shall be made except after a public hearing by the licensing board, with reasons for the suspension being given in writing by the board. The bill further provides that the suspension of the license shall not be for an indefinite period, but shall continue only during the period that any particular show is being staged.

Professor Chafee declared that the board controls the welfare of the theater and has great power over the intellectual life of the community. He said that if public hearings were required before suspension of licenses the theaters would be protected by the safeguard of publicity, and the board's present method of acting with secrecy would be done away with.

If forced to give their reasons in writing for suspending a license, continued the speaker, the board will act with more deliberation before suspending a license. The effect of such a requirement, he said, would be to do away with the present "rubber stamp" system, and will mean real active participation by members of the board.

"Persons charged with driving motorcars while intoxicated would be given the right to immediate examination by a physician of their own selection, under a bill passed to be engrossed by the Senate yesterday.

Without division or debate, the Senate refused to adopt resolutions passed by the House, memorializing Congress to increase appropriations for construction of federal buildings in Massachusetts.

The House yesterday defeated a bill to give defendants in criminal cases the right to final rebuttal in arguments before a jury. The House recently approved the bill over the adverse report of the Judiciary Committee.

A proposal to purchase and transfer into a state reservation the property which includes Doane's Falls in Royalston, Mass., was made before the Committee on Harbors and Public Lands. The site, already in general use as a picnic grounds, covers 100 acres and would cost about $10,000.

The Listener Speaks

RADIO singers may come and radio singers may go, but Olive Palmer continues to hold a pre-eminent place in the estimation of many listeners. It has been a long time now since Virginia Rea adopted the name of Olive Palmer for the purposes of the Palmolive Hour, and in that time she has become better known by this name than by her own. The lilting quality of her soprano voice has made this period at 9:30 each Wednesday throughout the WEAF network one of the most popular of all the many devoted to light classics and popular numbers.

A "Chanson Provencal" by Del L'Aqua, which was included in her program on Wednesday was particularly well suited to Miss Palmer's voice. In it there was the simplicity and charm of the country with the lurking laughter and insouciant gayety which steal so easily into her tones in any case. Her other solo was "Giannina Mia" from Rudolph Friml's "Firefly"—another typically joyous number.

With Paul Oliver she sang "Just My Style" and with Elizabeth Lennox "Beside the Babbling Brook." The latter was another of the many popular songs of past seasons which are revived so effectively in these periods. Several other old favorites also appeared in this program. Paul Oliver's first solo, for instance, was "Dear Old Pal of Mine," while the concluding number of the program was a selection from George Gershwin's "Tiptoes" by the ensemble.

The Revellers have a habit of offering old songs in new ways and this time they gave their own particular idea of "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny" and "The Owl and the Pussy Cat." "Ben Bolt" was Paul Oliver's second tenor solo.

Reaching further back than usual in the search for popular songs the orchestra offered a medley of some of Irving Berlin's earliest successes—of the premier ragtime days. Among them were "Alexander's Ragtime Band" and "Everybody's Doing It"—two numbers of really international fame.

There is no doubt that although one big reason for the popularity of the Palmolive radiocasts is the charm of Olive Palmer's singing—a great deal of the satisfaction enjoyed by those who listen to it is due to the revival of old musical favorites.

There is something essentially reassuring and stabilizing to the thought in such musical retrospection. Pleasant associations of past years are brought vividly to life again giving a better perspective to experience as a whole and reducing the apparently disturbing element of passing time. There is a tendency to forget time altogether and to relate events in an ordered progression seen as a whole. D. M.

MEDAL FOR GENERAL SMUTS

Gen. Jan C. Smuts, recently a visitor in Boston, will receive a medal from the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, designed and struck off by boys of that organization. The medal will be a remembrance of his visit to the foundation during his stay in Boston, and bears the inscription: "If you wish for peace, prepare for peace."

SERVICE CALLED BEST INSURANCE OF GAS INDUSTRY

Dealers Advised to Combat Move for Government Ownership

Better service at less cost is the means by which the gas industry must combat propaganda for government ownership, Bernard J. Mulaney, president of the American Gas Association, said at today's session of the annual meeting of the New England branch of the association.

Inquiries by the Federal Trade Commission have demonstrated the existence of an organized, definite and consciously directed propaganda to promote the "socialization"—government ownership and operation—of certain basic industries, Mr. Mulaney related.

To counteract this tendency, he advised the gas dealers to advertise as widely as possible the advantages of using their service, the efficiency of the appliances they sell, and the economies and advantages of gas over other forms of fuel. "When you open a new office, or stay open after hours for the convenience of customers, even when you announce a reduction in rates, you are in effect engaging in propaganda against government ownership," he explained.

Some of the methods of improving the service as desired by Mr. Mulaney were explained by Oscar H. Fogg, vice-president of the New York Consolidated Gas Company, who recommended the apportionment of remuneration to salesmen according to the permanent value of the contracts they secured. "The sales representative who is successful in building up the load of non-compensatory customers and carrying them over the line into the class of those who contribute their reasonable share of the earnings is entitled to compensation that recognizes the economics of the case."

Philip Cabot of the Harvard School of Business Administration, advocated that executives in the gas industry realize that their business is in competition with other fuel industries. He implied that many had been sleeping under the delusion that they possessed an absolute monopoly over a public necessity.

To meet competition from other fuel industries, Mr. Cabot recommended that price ranges be rearranged on a basis of consideration for the total profit. The present system of allocating cost for each distinct class of consumer he denounced as "a mystic ritual peculiar to public utilities, and it rests upon the mistaken hypothesis that the business is a monopoly." The profit from any particular group is immaterial, provided the figures show that the total profit, including this group, is larger than excluding it.

Hardware Men Asked to Aid Tercentenary

New England hardware dealers at their thirty-seventh annual convention were urged by John J. Walsh, acting president of the Tercentenary Association, to co-operate with other industrial organizations in taking full advantage of tercentenary opportunities for boosting New England's art, literature and business to visitors this year.

Mr. Walsh also asked business men to consider the possibilities that were afforded them of investing in the celebrations as a boom to business. Carl W. Dipman, editor of Good Hardware, was the other speaker of the opening session at the Hotel Statler.

The annual three-day exhibition opened this afternoon at Mechanics Hall with 107 concerns represented. Doors are open from 1 to 10 p. m., through Saturday. A unique display is that of obsolete hardware utensils, including an ancient drill, oxen yoke, and a jack used to lift wagons and buggies.

Officers elected were Russell M. Sanders of H. M. Sanders Co., Boston, president; Leslie E. Jacobs of Elms Hardware Co., Auburn, Me., first vice-president; William H. McGaw of Cohasset Hardware Co., Cohasset, Mass., second vice-president. A. L. Averill of the Averill Hardware Co., Barre, Vt., was elected a director for two years to succeed Mr. McGaw.

The convention will hold its annual banquet Saturday night, at which Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor of Maine, will be the guest speaker. The regular board of directors' meeting will be Saturday afternoon.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Keith Orpheum: Alice Swanson; Jay Velie; Margaret Mower; Nanette Marchand; Blanche Colvin and Alan Wood; orchestra.
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:45 Dog talk, Frank Dole.
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble; news.
6:30 NBC, "American Home Banquet": Voltaire, Henri Vieuxtemps, Charles de Beriort and Joseph Jefferson.
7:00 Big Brother Club: "Chief White Eagle"; "The Quiz."
7:30 "Sam 'n' Sal of Coloredville."
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour: Cavaliers, male quartet; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Seiberling Singers: James Melton, tenor; male quartet; Wilfred Glenn, bass; Singing Violins.
9:30 Ginter's "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:00 NBC, RCA—Victor Hour: Concert orchestra direction of Nathaniel Shilkret.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Coast Guard and Lighthouse News Exchange; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:45 p. m.—WBZA Ensemble.
6:00 Weather; agricultural markets; Chimes.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 Velvo Melodies.
6:45 Investment talk.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 New England Coke Melodeers.
7:30 Bay State Boys.
8:00 "Hits of the Week."
8:30 NBC, Champion Sparkers: sport drama, Phillips Carlin; Irving Kaufman, baritone; dance orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Scrappy" Lambert and Billy Hilpot, vocal duo; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Melodies: Muriel Wilson, soprano; Rollickers, male quartet, concert orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Atwater Kent Midweek Program; dance orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang: talks; dance music.
5:45 Arch Culture Stylists: dance music.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers: dance music.
6:15 Betelac Braves: dance music.
6:30 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:45 The Jesters: soloists; orchestra.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 Novite Knights: orchestra.
7:20 Soloist and organ.
7:30 CBS, Ward's Tip Top Club; vocal and instrumental specialties.
8:00 Leopold Morse Birthday Serenaders.
8:15 CBS, From London: "Five Power Naval Conference," Frederic William Wile.
8:30 CBS, "Manhattan Moods": soloists; symphony orchestra.
9:00 Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, Devoe Redskins: Ben Selvin and his orchestra.
10:00 CBS, "In a Russian Village": violin soloist; male quartet; balalaika orchestra.
10:30 CBS, National Forum: "How the Federal Government Is Spending Millions for Public Construction," Ferry K. Heath, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
11:00 Time; news; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Midnight Melodies": Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:00 p. m.—Request record program.
5:00 Organ Recital.
5:30 Norwegian Trio.
6:00 Fishermen's Evening Program.
6:30 The Toreadors, direction of Pierino di Biasio; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, direction of Walter Damrosch: First part, "The Suite"; second part, "Wagner."
1:30 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same at WEEI.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—University Extension: Reading of best papers in drama course, Prof. Robert Emmons Rogers.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical program.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel.
1:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—United States Navy Band.

"WHO IS MIRIAM?"
"Miriam is a southern Mammy."
"What does she do?"
"She cooks for the Quaker Inn."

BOSTON TRUST LEADS CHARITY FUNDS IN 1929

Distributes $215,968—New York Second—Total Put Out for Year, $803,636

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—More funds for charitable purposes were distributed in 1929 by a Boston community trust foundation than were distributed by any similar foundation in the United States, Ralph Hayes, chairman of the committee on the foundations for the American Bankers Association, told the midwinter conference of trust companies here Feb. 20.

The Boston foundation, which is known as the Permanent Charity Fund of Boston, distributed $215,968 last year. New York was second, with a distribution of $200,994. Other larger distributors include Indianapolis, $123,193; Chicago, $96,970; Cleveland, $91,916. The total amount distributed by the 75 different trust funds now in existence in different cities was $803,636.

The total principal now held by all the trust foundations is $32,150,642, while New York now has the largest individual principal, with a fund of $8,585,828. Chicago is second with $5,063,500 and Boston third with $4,827,104. Chicago, Buffalo, Richmond and Los Angeles showed the largest per cent of increase in their funds during the last year, according to Mr. Hayes.

The first community trust foundation was started in Cleveland in 1914 under the name of the Cleveland Foundation, and this body now possesses a principal of $2,793,210.

Music

MacDowell Colony Concert

What even a conservative reporter might have labeled a "galaxy of stars" assembled at the Hotel Statler yesterday morning for the MacDowell Colony benefit concert. To greet this stellar display a large audience had assembled. Olga Samaroff, Ernest Hutcheson, John Erskine, May Peterson, Felix Salmond and Mr. and Mrs. Félix Fox contributed to the notable program.

For "introductory remarks" the committee in charge had secured Philip Hale, dean of critics. Mr. Hale speaks as he writes, succinctly, neatly and decidedly to the point. Nor is humor missing from his speech. He told briefly of his friendship with MacDowell, of the composer's joyous and thoroughly human characteristics, of his love for the Peterborough woods and for all nature. Mr. Hale also paid tribute to the devotion of Mrs. MacDowell, who has brought to pass the summer colony at Peterborough where composers, authors, poets, painters, sculptors and other artists may gather to work.

To support the colony, contributions are being sought, and the committee in charge announced yesterday that a provisional gift of $5000 had been made by Mrs. Huntley R. Spalding of Concord, N. H., contingent on obtaining approximately $2000 in addition to the money received from the concert.

The musical program began with a performance by Olga Samaroff, Ernest Hutcheson and John Erskine of Bach's Concerto in D minor for three pianos—a musicianly and thoroughly lively interpretation. Next came May Peterson, with her bright soprano tones, to sing "Deh Vieni non Tardar" from Mozart's "Figaro." Carl Lamson accompanied her. Later she again came before the large audience to sing Chausson's "Sérénade Italienne," Dalcroze's "Le Cœur de Mamie," Grieg's "The Princess" and Edwards's "Awake, Beloved One." For encores she chose "Mighty Lak a Rose." From Felix Salmond, violoncellist, and Ernest Hutcheson, pianist, came a beautiful interpretation of Beethoven's Sonata in A major, Op. 69. For altogether agreeable examples of MacDowell's music, played with sympathetic insight and skill, Mr. and Mrs. Félix Fox played the Scherzo from the Suite for Orchestra and the Finale of the "Celtic" Sonata, both transcribed for two pianos by Mr. Fox. And for conclusion Mr. Erskine made cogent remarks which bulged with humor and yet set clearly before his listeners a picture of life in the colony. C. S. B.

Merger of American Ship Lines Protested

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Opposition to the consolidation of all American-flag lines in the Atlantic service under the control of the P. W. Chapman group, owners of the Leviathan, was voiced before the U. S. Shipping Board, Feb. 17, by Henry H. Bond of Boston on the grounds that such a scheme would give control over more than three-fourths of all American-flag-borne north Atlantic commerce.

Mr. Bond's opposition was voiced at the hearing on the proposed sale of the America-France and American Diamond Lines, bids on which were opened last June.

"The creation of such a monopoly would be a violent contravention of the express mandate of Congress, as given in the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 and reaffirmed in the Jones-White Act of 1928," Mr. Bond said. "Both laws clearly state that in the disposition of its lines the Shipping Board shall so allocate them that the burden of commerce shall be fairly distributed as between the various American ports. To wipe away years of work in establishing trade contracts and traffic agreements—as the proposed consolidation would do—would be to abandon every prospective benefit of this important investment. The entire Merchant Marine would suffer."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. J. L. Dennett, Youngstown, O.
J. L. Dennett, Youngstown, O.
Mrs. L. E. Washburne, Buffalo, N. Y.
Agnes C. Welch, Milton, Mass.
Edward A. Kimball, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Joseph H. Nassoit, Rye, New York City.
Joseph H. Nassoit, Rye, New York City.
Mrs. A. R. Standring, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. A. C. Dow, West Newton, Mass.
Lester A. Bridges, Newburyport, Mass.
Raymond Blake, Amesbury, Mass.

Maid of Orleans Returns by Proxy to a Compiègne She Knew in 1430

Ancient City Making Preparations for Jeanne D'Arc Quincentennial, When Clash of Armor and Flash of Banners Start New Era of Pageantry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COMPIÈGNE, France—In May, 1930, Joan of Arc will come back to Compiègne—and she will find it much as she found it 500 years ago, on the occasion of her historic entry.

With a spirit of friendly co-operation which eliminates differences of social position and religious and political disagreements, the townspeople have been diligently painting tapestries and banners, carving statuettes and shrines and making costumes in order to bring back for the occasion the Compiègne of 1430.

A sort of "dress rehearsal" was recently held which gave rich promise of a brilliant spectacle on the occasion of the five hundredth anniversary of the entry of Joan of Arc into this little town, outside whose walls she was later to be captured by the Burgundians and sold to the English.

In the years before the war, Compiègne was famous for such festivals. Now the celebrations are to be resumed, bigger and better than ever before.

Joan of Arc, in the person of a modern maid of Compiègne, clad in armor and mounted on a charger, will enter the town at dusk. She will find the fronts of shops and houses hung with tapestries depicting scenes in her life and events in the history of Compiègne. Flaming torches and Venetian lanterns will light her course. Welcoming her, and forming a procession to follow her through the streets, will be the townspeople. Each corporation, profession and trade will march, as of old, under a banner decorated with the ancient arms of the guild, and many will carry with them statuettes, ancient or modern, of the patron saints of their respective crafts.

Five miles of tapestries will be used. About 120 banners have been painted or embroidered for the procession, and no less than 80 statuettes have been assembled. Four hundred Venetian lanterns in 14 different designs have been prepared. Between 1500 and 2000 costumes for men and 800 for women have been fashioned in accordance with the mode of the fifteenth century. There are also arms in profusion and armor for men and horses. The costumes and equipment are valued at not less than 1,000,000 francs.

The organizer of the festival is M. Fournier-Sarlovèze, Mayor of Compiègne. His house is a veritable museum of history, and much of the preparatory work has been done on his premises and under his supervision. He aspires to make the festival at Compiègne an event of national importance, and many visitors are expected from abroad.

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272 were $65
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154 were $55
466 were $50
402 were $45

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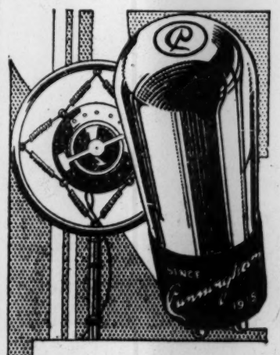

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PORTO RICANS BEGIN CAMPAIGN FOR TOURISTS

Money Spent in Jamaica, Cuba, and Bermuda Influences Business Interests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Stories of the millions of dollars being spent by tourists each winter in Jamaica, Cuba, Bermuda and other islands of the West Indies have commenced to make an impression on Porto Rico. With hundreds and thousands of Americans going to other places, business interests have come to the conclusion that the island will never get its share of travel until it makes definite plans to attract it.

For the first time, so far as anyone can recall, an effort is being made to provide guides for tourists who do come ashore and who generally are here but a few hours. In the past many were permitted to wander about San Juan, seeing what they could, but knowing little or nothing concerning the place. Many found themselves handicapped by not knowing Spanish. They could not even ask directions unless they happened to inquire of one who spoke English. Those who were fortunate enough to be met by friends, or those who came with letters of introduction, usually went away with delightful memories of the generosity of Porto Rican hospitality.

Recently students from the University of Porto Rico have been recruited for guides and the plan seems to be working well. Visitors who care to use them have an opportunity of seeing what there is to be seen and knowing something about it.

At first the students did not do well about the fee. No announcement had been made that it was not included in the lump sum paid aboard ship. Some guides received nothing for their day's work and returned to the university with somewhat altered ideas of the spendthrift habits of traveling Americans.

Recently Boy Scouts have been asked to help out, but they are not permitted to accept tips. The Scouts make themselves useful directing strangers to some one definite place. The mere sight of the Boy Scouts at the wharf caused one visitor to exclaim, "You look better to me than the electric 'welcome' sign."

Many of the visitors have shown a lack of information about Porto Rico that has surprised the guides, who state that tourists show varying degrees of interest in the old Spanish fortifications and the remaining sections of the old walled city. Usually they like La Fortaleza, the Governor's palace, and the old churches. Apparently everyone wants to see the monument to Ponce de León in the Cathedral, said to be the oldest church under the American flag.

A touring party of four had made a hurried trip through San Juan and motored about 75 miles and had seen about all there was to be seen quickly, they were wholly satisfied. One suggested he would like to see the President of Porto Rico.

"I'm sorry, but he isn't here now," the student guide replied.

"Where is he?"

"He's in Washington."

"That so. What's his name?"

"Herbert Hoover."

WHAT'S RIGHT WITH AMERICA? BOSTON AFFORDS EXAMPLES

(Continued from Page 1)

tem of parkways which runs for miles, and its beautiful residences. Then there are the Fens, of streams and ponds and drives and residences which look like the abodes of prosperity. And there is Riverway which bounds Brookline, and Leverett Park and Jamaica Park, with well over 100 acres around the pond, on which are pleasure boats.

Miles and Miles of Trees

And there is the natural Franklin Park, five times as big, with its aviary and its deer inclosure; and the great Arnold Arboretum, given up to miles on miles of trees brought from every part of the world—thousands of varieties, and rhododendrons, laurel, and lilac shrubbery.

And I could count at least half a dozen more extensive parks, to say nothing of the Marine Park with its pier thrust out into the Bay, and the Metropolitan Park System whose miles of seashore and river banks belong generally to nearly twoscore New England towns, and the Blue Hills Reservation, thousands of acres in extent, from whence a complete view of Boston Harbor can be had; and, as one goes further and further from Boston, one is continually amid beautiful woods, bowling along admirable drives. This is not Boston, it will again be remarked. But to me it is all part of the Boston scene.

I have left to the last Boston Common. It is not the most beautiful, but it is the most memorable of the New England parks. It is as old as Boston. From the beginning it was a training field, and still is—at any rate there is a parade of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company every year on the Common.

There I listened to the preachers preaching as fervently as ever; and groups of men would fall into animated public discussions. There by the inevitable waterside (for Boston must have water everywhere, and where it is not by nature it is by art) sat young men and women, and students pulled books from their pockets and read under the ancient trees. For my part, I fed the squirrels.

Squirrels Full of Fun

I had not been in Boston a day before I had made friends with the squirrels. It was, I think, on Tremont Street that I saw an elderly woman whose ostensible occupation was selling newspapers, but whose real occupation was tending the squirrels.

The gray scamperers, coming from behind rusty railings, perched on her shoulders and ran along her arms, their tails spread like banners. Such cheerful, jolly little creatures they were! They were full of fun and seemed to me to delight in pulling her hair and pinching her cheeks.

I spoke to her, and she did not even think of trying to sell me a newspaper. It was of her squirrels that she babbled. It was not easy to catch precisely what she said; I did not understand who had brought the squirrels to Boston and put them under the protection of the public. But of her gratitude toward him I was left in no doubt.

"He will be remembered as long as Boston lasts," she babbled. "It was a fine thing he did, and no mistake. . . . If anybody harmed a squirrel—well, the whole city would rise against him. They know it, the little dears." And by way of approval, a squirrel rubbed its nose against her cheek and then ran skittishly off.

This love of animals is not peculiarly Bostonian; it is a national trait, as is exemplified in Yellowstone Park and scores of similar places, bird and beast reservations, and natural parks. But if, as the critics of Boston allege, Boston has grave faults, they shall all be forgiven for the sake of the squirrels.

Crack Nuts Contentedly

Thereafter I never went abroad in Boston without a pocketful of nuts. My sartorial reputation, I have no doubt, suffered, but the squirrels came with hands outstretched, and, cocking saucy eyes at me, they sat on the wooden benches of the Common contentedly cracking and eating their nuts. When they whisked off, in a sudden flurry of tail, it was not because they were frightened, but because they found me less interesting than the wind in the grass, and wished to gambol with the shadows of the leaves.

The charming red-brick houses of Boston by the sides of the red-paved roads are interspersed with giant specimens of more modern architecture; magnificent hotels, immense office buildings, stately museums and public libraries, city hall and great gathering places, handsome churches, many colleges and schools.

Sedate and rich as Boston is, not only on Beacon Hill but in many other parts of the city, and in the adjacent towns such as Brookline, one thinks irresistibly of the historic Boston—the historic Boston that still, braving the eager improver and exploiter of city land, veritably exists.

The old houses that have figured in the making of America are preserved, and there are tablets in unexpected places. It would be wrong to destroy them.

Reverence for Tradition

Boston, in its feeling for tradition, reminds me more of Paris than of any other city—Paris which, too, although entirely transformed under the Second Empire and the Third Republic, nevertheless contrives to keep everything that is enriched by worthy associations.

What matter though profits are not made and taxes are lost? The Old State House, Faneuil Hall, Capen House where the Massachusetts Spy was published, Marshall House with the Boston Stone near by, Paul Revere House, the site of the famous "tea party," now solid ground, and of Benjamin Franklin's birthplace—these are only a few of the places where memories are evoked.

And if one goes further afield, as I did, to Salem, to Concord, to Sudbury, one is reminded of the New England writers, of Hawthorne, of Emerson, of Longfellow, of Thoreau—writers whom it is the fashion to belittle in an age when the possession of a typewriter is a proof of talent, but who gave America its literature, its culture, its philosophy that has still validity.

I have shopped on Boylston Street, looked over the Charles River, seen the Bunker Hill Monument; but what I like best in Boston was to sit on the Common with the little gray squirrels clambering over my knees, and mockingly showing a flashing tail as they darted into the branches overhead.

Argentina Considers International Fair

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUENOS AIRES—In connection with the special festivities being prepared for this year, in which this city celebrates its fiftieth anniversary as the capital of the Argentine Republic, it has been suggested that an international exhibition be held here.

The motion was put before Congress recently. Lord Mayor Cantilo of Buenos Aires is of the opinion that such an exhibition is a necessity, if the festivities in connection with this commemoration are to be properly carried out.

The end of the year 1930 will also see the preparations for the British Empire Trade Fair, which will be held at Palermo on the grounds of the Sociedad Rural Argentina, and the Buenos Aires Exhibition, should prove interesting to the many visitors expected in connection with the trade fair. Since the centenary exhibition there has been no great fair held in Buenos Aires, and since 1910—the year of the last exhibition—the city has made such important strides, that it is thought time that such an exhibition be organized.

Better Morals, Better Morale, Mexico Finds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The moral elevation of soldiers, their improvement by education and better living conditions, is a new point of departure for the Mexican army, Joaquin Amaro, Mexican War Minister, told the members of the first National Planification Congress held here recently.

The old army consisted largely of conscripts and prisoners who had to be kept together practically by force and housed in what were really jails, he said. The old prisonlike buildings served as army cuartels, and these the present war department administration is gradually replacing, as finances permit, by modern hygienic structures, suitable, as General Amaro says, for an army of free men, as the Mexican army now is.

Planification, or the scientific regulation of the growth of cities, towns, and communities, is being taken into consideration in the building of the new army concentration camps, which General Amaro has in mind for the near future. He points out that the tendency in the last eight years has been to make more and more war matériel at home.

Founded While Pirates Roamed the Spanish Main

Left—Main Entrance and Façade, Havana University. Top Right—The Famous Indian Laurel Tree, Antedating Oldest of University's Original Buildings. Lower Right—General View of the University Buildings.

F. Wenderoth Saunders

Havana University Celebrates Two Centuries of Achievement

Delegates of More Than 100 Institutions of Learning and 30 Nations Gather to Commemorate Founding in 1728—Modern Progress Dates From 1899

By F. WENDEROTH SAUNDERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Havana

HAVANA UNIVERSITY is celebrating 200 years of progress and achievement. The university is decked in holiday attire to receive the delegates from more than 100 universities and colleges and 30 nations, convening in honor of its bicentenary anniversary.

The very buildings towering in classic majesty on the Acropolis-like heights of Principe Hill seem to glow with pride. An army of laborers, masons, landscape gardeners assisted by batteries of steam shovels and concrete mixers have transformed the long unfinished ragged slopes that lead up to this temple of learning into balustraded terraces of beauty and stateliness.

The giant stairway, which leads the Avenida de la Republica to the portals of the university and which was completed two years ago in honor of the Pan-American Congress held in the Aula Magna, is again displaying the colors of the Western Hemisphere. This stairway leads to a site with a panoramic view that has few equals. Before the university is old Havana, its buildings, towers and domes in silhouette against the morning sun.

To the north is the Vedado residential district with its Italian villa-like homes, their cream walls and red tile roofs flashing against the dark waters of the Gulf of Mexico. On the slopes to the south and east, up to the limits of the university extend the palm tufted botanical gardens and beyond them Havana loses itself on the hills and horizon.

Cosmopolitan Aspect Strong

Havana University takes just pride in its bicentenary celebration, for it has grown from a one-building institution to a Roman group of which each of the many buildings is as large as the old structure that stood on O'Reilly Street. It has realized for the most part the plans of a half century ago: "to provide a university of such excellence that the youth of the island might be compelled no longer to seek adequate instruction in Europe; to provide a magnificent structure where will be taught not only the natural sciences but the arts as well, and where will be found good libraries and museums."

The modern university like all Cuba shows the result of a diversified foreign influence. Externally and internally the institution has much in common with great universities in the United States and Europe, but there is a comsopolitan atmosphere pervading the lecture halls and class rooms rarely found in similar institutions in the United States. In its play it is thoroughly American. It has its great football days, its championship baseball games, its track-meets, competing frequently against teams from colleges in the United States.

To those familiar with the history of the university and its bitter struggles with adversity, the anniversary celebration has a special significance, for from its very beginning the path of its progress has been strewn with obstacles.

The University of Havana was founded by the Dominicans and remained under their guidance for over a century. The fathers of the monastery of San Juan de Letrán received permission from Pope Innocent XIII in 1721 to found a university in the city of San Cristobal de la Habana. A year later the King of Spain, Philip V, confirmed the Pope's decree and stipulated that the adjective "royal" be added to the title. Owing to an ecclesiastical dispute the university was not founded until Jan. 5, 1728. It was then called the Royal and Pontifical University of Havana and was patterned after the already established university on the Island of Santo Domingo.

In 1842 the university threw off all connection with the religious order that founded it and became a state institution, thus laying the foundation for its expansion and progress which finally has resulted in the present institution that offers a rich and varied curriculum. Due to the efforts of a far-sighted Spanish governor of Cuba, Gen. Gerónimo Valdés, the university was moved to the former Convento de Santo Domingo on O'Reilly Street. The courses of study were revised and enlarged and here the university remained until Cuba became an independent nation. Until the end of the Spanish régime the institution was known as the Royal University.

Delay in Expansion

According to views of old Havana the convent was a picturesque edifice, providing much more space than the first building, but the university soon grew in enrollment and demanded more room and better equipment. In 1883 Senator Doctor José Güell y Renté succeeded in getting the provincial legislature to pass a law providing for the erection of a new building to be located between the still-standing Colon Market and Morro Castle; it was to be constructed from the great stone blocks of the city wall then being demolished.

The projected site must have been about where the President's Palace now stands. The cornerstone of the new building, a stone pulled from the foundations of the old convent, was actually laid in 1884 but that is as far as the work progressed, despite the untiring efforts of Senator Güell to raise sufficient funds between state and public subscriptions. Nevertheless the Bill of 1883 was never repealed and in 1905 the building of the first unit of the modern university was begun.

Few faculties have had to contend with the difficulties that confronted the professors of the university. Their salaries were small, small even for an age notorious for its underpaid teachers, and the money was but spasmodically supplied. Year by year the professors had to see their equipment wearing out and becoming hopelessly antiquated. Yet Dr. Juan M. Dihigo, professor of languages and philology, writes in his history of the university: "In the one-time convent of Santo Domingo we passed the best years of our life. Here were nourished the minds of the most illustrious of our country and because of these associations we abandoned the old building with reluctance."

In this old building studied eight students whose names are closely linked with Cuba's struggle for independence. Behind the little fortress of La Punta that once guarded, with Morro Castle, the narrow harbor entrance, stands a monument recording their bravery. Nov. 27 is a national holiday and commemorates the events of November, 1871, begun by a Spanish soldier reporting 43 students of the university for making derogatory remarks against Gonzalo Castañón and defacing his tomb—Castañón had been an editor bitterly opposed to the cause of Cuban freedom.

Modern University Dates From 1899

The Spaniards magnified the seriousness of the attack and a civil trial followed. Strange to say the students were successfully defended by a Spanish officer but in the retrial unlawfully called justice was corrupted and 20 per cent of the students were ordered to face the firing squad and the remainder were imprisoned at hard labor. This unjust act brought thousands to the standard of Cuban liberty. This act is comparable to the Boston Massacre just prior to the American war for independence, but its relative importance is far greater.

The old university on O'Reilly Street tutored a host of men whose names are now famous in Cuba and the outside world. Among them is Antonio Sáncheez de Bustamante, orator, lawyer and statesman recently president of the World Court. A few of the other names of note are: José Antonio Saco, historian and teacher; P. Varela, teacher and orator; Don José de la Luz, teacher; José Antonio Cortina, editor; Don Filipe Poey and Carlos de la Torre, naturalists.

The end of Spanish rule in 1899 saw the foundation of the modern university, its name changed to Havana University. An arsenal on the then outskirts of Havana became the temporary home of the university until buildings were prepared on Principe Hill. When Cuba set up its own government, it immediately recognized the worth of the university and began to supply its many needs. In the past 25 years millions have been spent on new structures.

Only a part of one of the first buildings remains. Its architecture is that of old Havana and the peace of a great university becomes its yellow sun-lit arches well, making it seem much older than it really is.

In what was once the patio as if trying to protect this edifice from the wrecker's hammer rises a magnificent Indian laurel tree, its massive twisted trunk supporting a whole forest of foliage. The tree must antedate the foundation of the original university. College generations have studied in its shade. Tear down this last of the old buildings, obliterate historic landmarks on Principe Hill but while this mighty tree stands, the university has a living symbol of its antiquity and of a rich and productive past.

BYRD SETS SAIL FOR HOME FROM LITTLE AMERICA

(Continued from Page 1)

was consumed waiting at the edge of the ice pack in the Ross Sea for an opening.

Unloading their equipment and stores, the party established a base on the ice barrier on Jan. 6, 1929, which was early in the antarctic summer. The base was named Little America.

Rear Admiral Byrd, who then held the rank of Commander, made his first antarctic flight on Jan. 16, when he explored an area of 1200 square miles.

A month later he made a second flight of exploration, penetrating farther into the unknown region surrounding the south pole. On this flight he circled over an expanse of 40,000 square miles.

Three members of the party, Bernt Balchen, chief pilot, Larry Gould and Harold June, were marooned by a severe storm in the Rockefeller Mountain range, when the plane in which they had flown was torn from its moorings and wrecked by the wind. They had flown to the mountains on March 8 to make geological observations. Rear Admiral Byrd flew to their rescue and brought them out on March 22, after which the approach of the long antarctic winter night forced suspension of operations.

Byrd Flies to South Pole

With moderation of the weather the following autumn, emergency bases were laid toward the pole with supplies of fuel and food for use in case the exploring planes were forced down away from the headquarters at Little America.

After the bases were down a party of natural scientists made a 400-mile trip by dog-sled into the Queen Maude Mountains, where they established a camp and undertook geological exploration.

Nov. 28 Rear Admiral Byrd, with three companions, set out in the big plane on a flight to the pole. The plane reached the pole after a flight of about 10 hours, arriving there at 8:55 a. m., eastern standard time on Nov. 29. The return flight to the base was made the same day. No landing was attempted at the pole.

In recognition of his flight over the south pole, which made him the only man to have flown over both poles, a bill was enacted by Congress raising Commander Byrd to the rank of Rear Admiral.

Hard to Penetrate Ice Pack

A month ago when the expedition was beginning preparations for the return to the United States, some anxiety was felt for the chances of the bark City of New York to penetrate the ice pack in the Ross Sea to bring the party out.

Appeals were made through the State Department to Norwegian and British whaling companies whose fleets were operating in the vicinity to help the Byrd ship break a passage through the ice.

Conditions improved and the expedition's vessel completed her trip to the edge of the ice barrier without the aid of the whalers.

During the 14 months in the antarctic, in addition to the flights of exploration, much valuable data concerning conditions in the little-known region of the south pole was compiled by the natural scientific staff of the expedition.

No fatalities or serious accidents marred the exploit although the party underwent the rigors of a polar winter and Rear Admiral Byrd and his associates flew planes over jagged mountain ranges under weather and wind conditions on which they had no previous data such as is available to airmen in habitable portions of the world.

The party was in constant touch with the outside world by radio.

Pictures 12 Years Old Reveal Tailless Ape

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MERIDA, Yucatan—The discovery of a tailless ape in the virgin jungles of Venezuela has been reported to the Museum of Archæology and History of Mérida by Dr. Georges Montandon, member of the International Society of Americanists in Paris.

Anthropoid apes, and tailless simians in general, are unknown in America, and if future finds bear out the present report, then a radical change will take place in the theory of anthropoid evolution.

The discovery was made by Francois de Loys, doctor of sciences, delegated by the Venezuelan government in 1917 to make a geological exploration of certain virgin regions of the country in the basins of the Santa Ana, Catatumbo and Zulia Rivers, portions untrod by white man. The region is inhabited by the Motilon Indians, who are entirely untouched by modern civilization and have always repelled the coming of outsiders.

The reason the discovery was not announced for 12 years is because the geologist Loys did not vitally concern himself with anthropology, and secondly his friend, Dr. Montandon, to whom he had promised to recount his experiences on his return, was for many years absent in the Far East.

While Dr. Montandon was preparing the report of the Venezuelan ape for publication in the Journal of the Society of Americanists, a news article sent out by Science Service, of Washington, D. C., told of two mysterious giant figures of what were apparently apes, in the Merida Museum of Archæology and History, and which were brought from Tekax, southeastern Yucatan, by Luis Rosado Vega, director of the museum. These stone apes, coming from the ape-less land of the Mayas, have not been explained.

BRITISH BUDGET UP APRIL 14

LONDON (AP)—Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, informed the House of Commons Feb. 20 that he would introduce the budget on April 14.

CALLES' POLICY ON LAND HELPS MEXICAN BONDS

Check on Movement to Divide Large Holdings Generally Commended

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The change of attitude Gen. Plutarco E. Calles apparently experienced on the Mexican land question during his five months' stay in Europe has caused a quickening in the hitherto inert agricultural bonds the Government has been giving in exchange for expropriated lands.

That lands expropriated from large holdings in the future should be paid for in cash, and from the Nation's resources, and that a careful consideration be made before any more such lands are taken from the big farmer and given to the landless peasant, are the new opinions of the former President since his return. He believes that the main need of the country is an increase in agricultural production, and such production is not enhanced by the cutting of large holdings into small individual plots.

The encouragement of middle-sized farms instead and the fostering of co-operative production on the part of the peasants in larger-sized tracts is Mexico's real need, General Calles said.

Petty politics has played havoc with the honest fulfillment of the revolution's agrarian pledge, he declared, and this tendency must be eradicated.

Mexico's needs are primary and urgent. The people must have food, shelter and clothing. The first need has been partly provided for by land distribution, and the others to some extent by the new tendency of industrial education in Mexico, both in the thousands of rural schools and in technical and industrial schools.

Industries in Mexico, however, must receive all possible encouragement, he stated. Mexico must adapt the best of other countries to its own needs, but without imitation of losing its individuality, or as happened in the past, without trying to transplant another culture to Mexican soil.

The general effect of General Calles' statement was hopeful, and immediate. The agreement of his views with those recently expressed by President-elect Artiz Rubio on the agrarian question, the vexing point between Mexico and countries whose nationals held properties here, and also blamed for the desperate economic situation of Mexico by its own nationals, had the immediate effect of causing a rise of 10 per cent in the agrarian bonds the Government was giving in payment for lands cut out of large haciendas.

Mexican press comments vary from everything to an "I-told-you" attitude to praise, and the general attitude is very favorable. One enemy paper praises General Calles for having "corrected his own views."

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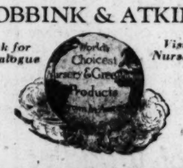

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

A True Morse

By KATHARINE HENRY

"PEGGIE, I'm going over to Wilson's with some seed corn; want to drive along?"

"Sure, Dad, glad to. I'll be ready in two minutes," and she was as good as her word.

"Why didn't you take the car?" she asked, when they started down the drive behind old Dick.

"I wasn't sure we'd be back by the time Bob wants to go—and I don't like to drive the thing anyway."

"But we could get back so much quicker."

"I'm not in a special hurry, are you?" He hesitated a minute, then added, "I want to have a little talk with you."

The girl's heart thumped. She knew what her father's little talk was to be about. She had lain awake half the night thinking it over. He cleared his throat—then he cleared it again; then he said:

"Margaret"—when he called her by her full name it was a sure sign that he was serious—"Margaret, aren't you getting tired of that town job?"

"No, indeed. Why should I?"

"Well, I wouldn't like to stand behind a counter the whole day long, waiting on people who haven't half as much as we have. I never did like the idea of a daughter of mine earning her own living—as if I couldn't take care of her. Out there you live in a two-by-four corner, when you might have your big, comfortable room here. And you spend everything you earn to pay for food that those people don't know how to cook. I don't believe some of them ever saw real cream in their lives."

"Oh, father," she laughed, "you don't know the right places to go to. I've been there long enough to know the good ones. I don't look worn, and starved, and unhappy, do I?"

Peggie Explains

He had to acknowledge that she didn't. "But, Peggie, here's what I can't understand. You are on your feet all day, six days in a week; you save, and plan, and I know you do without things you want; and at the end of the year what have you? A few dollars. Now if you stayed at home—"

"Father, if I stayed at home I'll tell you what I'd have at the end of the year—everything I really needed, but not one cent to call my own!"

"But Margaret, everything I have's coming to you children some time. We're doing better on the farm every year, not so much, but a little step ahead—"

"I know. But—Daddy, please try to see my side of it, too. Five dollars in my bank book, that is really my own, means more to me than the biggest meadow field that you can add to your farm." She did not see his look of amazement as she went on: "I—I—can't explain it to you, but the meadow field is yours, and that five dollars is mine, to save or to spend, as I please. A girl's bank book, and her pay check, make her feel she's worth SOMEthing, no matter how little."

"But I've never refused you anything; and what's the difference whether the money's in the bank in my name or yours?"

"Father," she said quietly, "how would you like to have the bank account in Mother's name? And the ready cash in her bureau drawer? So that you had to come to her for every dollar, mind every dollar, you spend?"

"Why, Margaret, that'd be ridiculous. No high-spirited man does that!"

"But some women are high spirited too, and I'm afraid I'm one of them. I heard you talk to Mr. Rarig about Bob yesterday; you said Bob had the old Morse business head, and he'd get somewhere. Now you know I'm Bob's sister, and I may have the old Morse business head too. Anyway I want to be self-supporting, and to get a little farther along each year, if it's only a step."

"I don't see much chance to get ahead in that store."

"Oh, yes, there is. Two years ago I scarcely knew what a bank account meant; now I have one of my own. I'm earning more now, too; and when the head of stock at our counter leaves I think I'll be put in her place. Only a little step each year counts, just as it does on the farm."

As Man to Man

He looked at her with a puzzled expression: "Margaret, now tell me 'as man to man' why is it that so many of the girls go to the city the first chance they get? Is it really the money? Or is it that they like city jobs better?"

"You've asked me 'as man to man'; you'll have to take my answer in that spirit. If I were to give the reasons, for myself and the girls I know, I'd put them in this order: First, the big reason, we have our own money. Then, if we work faithfully and study our job, we have a chance for promotion. Life is full of variety, too. And last, a girl is not expected to be at the beck and call of somebody every minute she's awake. She has a few free hours."

"I see," Mr. Morse replied, with a shade of bitterness, "the country can't compete with the city."

"It could if it only would. The country has a great many things in its favor. Father, I've talked this over with lots of girls, and boys too—I often wish their fathers could hear what I do—and this I'm sure of: When the people in the country give half as much thought to opportunity and beauty and pleasure for the young people as the cities do, they needn't worry over the problem of keeping their girls and boys at home. They'll be glad to stay."

"Do you really believe that, Margaret?"

"I know it. There's so much beauty and plenty and neighborliness in the country that one can't possibly have in the city. And there are so many interesting things, if one has a little time to enjoy them."

"What, for instance?"

"Fresh air, and the out-of-doors. Trees, and sunsets, and stars; dogs, and horses, and all the wild things. Why, father, one of the women buyers in our store knows more about birds than everybody in this valley put together; and the only chance she has to see them is about a month each summer. I was ashamed that I didn't know them; but I'm learning, and wild flowers, too."

They had reached the Wilson farm, and Mr. Morse said, in an anxious way, "Margaret, Aunt Huldah's going home, to keep house for Uncle Ben, and I was hoping you'd come back home. Mother needs you. Old Jane's all right, but you know she hasn't much head, and Mother can't look after everything."

* * *

Margaret sat very quiet in the buggy, while her father went to the barn with Mr. Wilson. She did some hard thinking. What her father had said about the tiny bedroom and the long hours behind the counter, was true; and there was more. He did not know how lonely that little room could be, when one sat there thinking of the cozy sitting room at home, the glowing fire, the basket of apples, the cheerful family meals. He did not know how often she longed to stay out in the bright sunshine, instead of going into that big noisy store; nor how hard she economized to save her few dollars a year.

She felt that she ought to come home to relieve her hard-worked mother; but she was not yet ready to give her word. She wanted to win for herself a definite place if she could. She wanted to stand on her own feet, and have others recognize the fact.

Margaret did not blame her father. She came nearer to blaming her mother, who was one of those quiet, unassertive women who really invite domination. The daughter was made of more self-reliant stuff, and she knew that if she could get her father to see her side she would fare all right.

* * *

"Well, Peggie, have you thought it over?" asked Mr. Morse as soon as they had headed old Dick toward home. "Don't you think you'd be happier if you were here again? I'm sure your mother would; and so would I."

"I suppose she would; but I wouldn't. Not if I were to live as I did before Aunt Huldah came."

"Why not?"

"I'll tell you. But you must take it 'as man to man.'"

"All right, Fire away."

"When I graduated from high school several of the girls got positions in town, but Mother needed me. You gave me everything I really wanted, except my own money. When Aunt Huldah came to make her home with us I felt free to go and get a job of my own. Last year when Bob graduated you took him on as a regular man on the farm, with a young farm hand's wages. You didn't keep his money in your name. When the census man came round Bob was listed as 'farmer'; Mother, who has worked hard all her life, was put down as 'depend—'"

"Margaret, where in the world have you got hold of such notions? In that store? Or in high—?"

"It's in the air, Father. I got it at a dozen different places; and it went to my Morse head."

He looked long and carefully at Dick's ears. "It sure did. Well, since you've got such a business head let me make you a business proposition: I started Bob on a farm hand's wages. Would you consider it fair if I started you on what I'm giving Aunt Huldah?"

"With prospects of a rise, just as Bob has?"

"By cracky, you have the Morse head," he smiled down at her. "Yes, I'm game—with prospects of a fair rise."

She gained courage, but she stepped cautiously. "I won't promise. I want to think things over."

"Well, you've got to think quick. Aunt Huldah goes next week."

"I couldn't come as soon as that if I wanted to. It wouldn't be fair to the store. They've got to have time—"

"Oh, they can do without one girl—"

"Now Daddy, you wouldn't think it fair for a farm hand to leave you that way."

"No-o. Maybe I wouldn't. I'll try to get Aunt Huldah to stay a week or two longer; or Mother'll have to do with Jane—"

"That'll be too hard on Mother. You must find someone, if only for a short time."

Mr. Morse's businesslike daughter perplexed him; and deep down in his heart he admired her. She would not give her answer before she left on Sunday afternoon, but said she would write to him from the city, and with this he was obliged to be content.

(To Be Continued)

Our Clever Little Insect Brothers

"AND now I'd be glad to answer any questions that you boys and girls would like to ask," said the lecturer.

Several hands went up immediately, but one boy quicker than the rest shouted out his all-absorbing question:

"Please, sir, I'd like to know how you tied that string around the ant's neck in order to mark him?"

Other questions and remarks came thick and fast, showing the interest the young audience had taken in the subject that had just been presented.

The occasion was a lecture on insect life, given in a certain school. The speaker was Brayton Eddy, lecturer, writer and authority on insects and water animals, who spends his time as he says, "humanizing nature," or to put it a little differently, giving us a very intimate acquaintance with the wonderful little creatures who live their amazingly interesting lives under our very feet.

For instance, there is the carpenter bee who built her skyscrapers most efficiently long before concrete and steel girders had combined their efforts to make our great modern cities. Mrs. Carpenter Bee, so we learned at the lecture, is an adept architect when it comes to exits and stairway shafts.

The Brooklyn Bridge Expert

Then there is the garden spider, who is the Brooklyn Bridge expert of insectdom and swings his silken suspension bridge from twig to twig with no machinery to help him but a friendly breeze. From these sturdy bridges he suspends his web.

Another firm of ant engineers built a tunnel across a tiny stream, right under Mr. Eddy's own eyes, in their effort to solve a serious traffic problem, and it worked out as satisfactorily as the New York subway. It was when he was telling us about watching these little fellows at work that he mentioned tying a string around an ant's neck.

"You see," said Mr. Eddy, "it was this way. I happened to notice a number of ants going down a little hole in the ground. Across the tiny stream I saw another procession of ants coming out of another hole. But how was I to know that they were the same ants? Well, the only thing to do was to identify one so that I could recognize him coming out as the very same fellow that I saw going in. So in order to do this I proceeded to tie a string around his neck. Sure enough! Out he came, wearing his badge of distinction! So then, of course, I knew that it was really a tunnel they were using."

In answer to the question as to how this was done, the lecturer said that it wasn't really difficult at all, but that it must be done very carefully, so as not to hurt the little fellow. Or, if one preferred, one could mark him by using a dab of whitewash mixed with a little mucilage. It was great fun, we were told, to mark an ant and then follow him through his various activities. If he headed for a tree, for instance, it was almost certain that it was milking time, and that he was off to round up his herd of cows.

Motion Picture Illustrations

Much of the lecture was illustrated by motion pictures, which were in many cases really thrilling. One of the most dramatic of these was where a caddis worm was providing himself with his new spring suit. This picture was taken under water and showed the hero carefully selecting bit by bit the various sticks and stones out of which his suit was to be made. He was a very particular chap and insisted that each bit should be entirely to his satisfaction before giving it his patronage.

Another interesting picture was of a caterpillar winding himself up and shaking off with a grand flourish his discarded fur coat. Still another showed a peacock butterfly just emerging from winter quarters and stiffening her wings in readiness for her first hop.

Mr. Eddy has given many lectures to children as well as to adults. He spent one year with the Board of Education in New York giving talks to the school children. He has also visited many camps and museums for like purpose. Children and adults are all alike, he says, when it comes to listening to a lecture. They want the facts right, but they want them presented in a simple way and with a dramatic appeal.

He hopes to arouse in his audiences a true appreciation of these tiny brothers and sisters who often contribute so much to our comfort and whom many of us hardly know at all. There is a universal bond which binds all life into a whole and correlates all living things through mutual helpfulness.

Two books, one on "Personality of Insects," published by C. W. Clark Co., New York, the other "Personality of Water Animals," published by Brentano ($2.50) were written by Mr. Eddy in collaboration with Royal Dixon. Some of the chapters bear such headings as Insect Musicians, Makers of Perfumes, Insect Radio, Carpenters, Weavers and Builders, Producers of Light, Aviators and Balloonists. C. S.

The Obliging Egg

Can you make an egg balance itself on the blade of a knife, or the rim of a tea cup, or even the point of a lead pencil? No? Well, here's the way to do it!

Take an ordinary hen's egg, and make a hole, about an eighth of an inch across, at each end of it. To do this, you must first bore through the shell with a needle, and then work the needle about until you have enlarged the hole to the size you want it.

Now blow steadily through one end, and the shell will gradually empty itself through the other. When the inside is quite dry, close one of the holes with white sealing-wax, smoothing it down nicely. Pour in, through the remaining hole, fine dry sand, until the shell is about a quarter full. Then close the second hole in the same way.

This magic egg will balance almost anywhere, and will stand at practically any angle you like. Before putting it on its perch, give it a little shake to bring the sand to the required position.

If you smuggle your egg in among the other eggs served for breakfast, you can get quite a lot of fun out of mystifying the rest of the family.

The Adventures of Waddles

FROM UNDERNEATH A BARN ONE DAY A GUINEA PIG JUMPED IN MY WAY
SAID I, "YOU LONESOME LITTLE THING!" THEN STROKED HIM GENTLY WITH MY WING.
SAID GUINEA PIG, "THE PROOFS ARE NEAR THAT LONESOMENESS HAS NO PLACE HERE."
HE FACED THE BARN AND "FRONT!" HE CRIED. LO! GUINEA PIGS IN DROVES REPLIED.

A Youthful Victor

Underwood

Sonja Henie of Oslo, Norway, Who Has Won the World's Figure Skating Championship for the Fourth Consecutive Year. Our Photo Shows the Coveted Cup Being Presented to Her by Charles T. Church, President of the United States Figure Skating Association, at Madison Square Garden, New York.

Sonja Henie, World Skating Champion

THAT Sonja Henie of Norway, 17-year-old schoolgirl, is the world's skating champion is a matter of interest to boys and girls in all countries—for what boy or girl doesn't rejoice in thinking that one of their very own has won highest place in skilled contests, and a world place at that? So with eager step this writer went with more than usual alacrity to meet Miss Henie in Boston and to learn about her at first-hand for the readers of the Young Folks' Page.

The Nasturtium of the North, someone has called Miss Henie, and indeed the name is apt for the slight girl with fluffy golden hair and great blue eyes who came forward to greet her visitors. She is quite modest and unspoiled. One might suppose she was on vacation, visiting America with her father and mother and big brother, so simply and unostentatiously does she move about—wherever she goes with her father at her side. She makes little of her own skill, but always turns to praise generously another skater who, she declares, has done better than herself.

How came Sonja to be a great skater? Ah, there is a story of hard work and self-denial and persistence that usually can be told by anyone who reaches a high goal. When Sonja was seven years old, she began skating on rollers. The next year she had her first pair of ice skates, and by the end of that year it was plain to ice-wise persons that she would be a skater supreme — there was something in the way she moved on the ice, her balance, her ease and grace. Ah, yes, she must be a skater! And her father, who once was a world's champion bicycle rider, believed he knew something about what went to the making of champions — though that was not a definite objective in the beginning.

But little Sonja skated as naturally as she walked, and at 9 years she began taking lessons from the best teachers. Mr. M. Stixrud, Norwegian single champion for 10 years, taught her all of the school figures. Then there was Mr. Adams, an English teacher, and Mr. Seibert from Berlin, and Mr. Gillis Grafstrom of Sweden, who each contributed of their art in perfecting the skill of the little Norwegian girl who now is champion. Three hours a day she practiced, 1½ hours each in the morning and in the afternoon. And that meant skating out of doors, for the indoor rink has not yet reached Oslo.

By going up into the mountains beyond Oslo in October, and late in the spring, where the ice stays longer than in the lower altitude, she was able to skate from October until April. Often she was on the ice at 6 o'clock in the morning, but it was not difficult to wake so early, for Sonja always goes to bed about 8 o'clock, never later than 9, except when performing.

During the last three years, she has gone to Berlin to train on the indoor rinks, where she likes the ice better than the rough ice sometimes found on outdoor rinks. Another reason is that there was no ice in Norway this year, which is extraordinary.

You will be interested to hear that Sonja never drinks tea or coffee, but always milk, and a great deal of it. In fact, she eats very little, milk being her most satisfying food. Nor would she think of smoking a cigarette.

Sonja's costume is always made in the same fashion, though it may vary in materials, for it was a long task getting just the right thing. A tailor made one she thought would be right, but it did not allow just the right amount of freedom. Another outfit was made, which was not suitable in some other particular, and this was repeated until 30 different costumes had been made in the effort to get one that was neither too long nor too short, that allowed entire freedom of arms and legs, and in every other particular met her need. Now every new costume is made exactly like that one. "Oh, Sonja is an expensive little girl," her brother remarked, big brother fashion.

At 11, Sonja won the Norwegian skating championship, and has won five Norwegian championships since then. She with Mr. Lie were No. 5 pair in the world's championship in Berlin in 1926. But Sonja now only participates in solo skating, which requires a different sort of movement and balance from pair skating.

Besides skating, Sonja is also a ballet dancer, and performs on the stage in Oslo when her skating exhibitions are finished. This style of dancing aids in cultivating balance for her skating, and adds to her grace and ease. In other words, when she cannot skate, she keeps in practice in her ballet work. She also plays tennis, and while she does not attempt to excel in this sport, she won the third prize in Norway in a competition with 70 players. Dancing is the only other serious effort besides skating, and in that she has the best education to be had in Norway. Her academic education is directed by a governess.

Miss Henie had just come from New York, where she had successfully defended her world title held for three years. A contemporary wrote of her: "The personification of grace, she performed a series of waltz steps, spins and glides punctuated by daring and sensational pinwheel pivots. Dressed in a bewitching salmon-colored velvet skating outfit edged with fawn-colored fluffy fur, topped with a fawn-colored turban clinging close to her head but failing to hide all of her blonde curls, she made a charming picture as she came onto the ice. She began with a running glide that ended in a daring one-foot jump."

After her exhibition in Boston, Miss Henie then went to Philadelphia, thence to Ottawa, Can., Detroit, Chicago, and Minneapolis. J. S. J.

Current Events

Students Support Pan-Europe

YOU may have heard that there is considerable discussion in Europe today on the possibility of some sort of union between its various countries. The United States is an object lesson to the world of the prosperity that may follow such a union and there are many thinkers in Europe who agree that, in spite of the many difficulties of language, religion and social customs, much might be done in this direction.

Not only the statesmen of Europe, but its students are thinking vigorously along these lines and supporting the Pan-Europe movement, as it is called. Representatives of student bodies from 10 European states recently met at a congress in Vienna, where they discussed the reasons why the states of Europe should throw down the tariff walls that separate them and seek not only economic, but political and cultural co-operation. The students of Europe, they declared, are ready and eager to work for a united continent.

Women May Practice at Jerusalem Bar

News comes from Jerusalem that Mrs. Rosa Ginsburg, who for seven years has been struggling for the right to practice before the bar there, has won her fight. On Feb. 15 the Supreme Court ruled that nothing in the Ottoman law or in legislation since the British occupation excludes women from this right.

Lower courts held that it would be contrary to Moslem tradition to allow a woman to appear in religious courts, but the higher court decided the existing law makes even this possible. The legal board was accordingly ordered to allow the petitioner to take the foreign advocates examinations, opening the way for three or four other women, including one American, to practice in Palestine courts.

France at the Naval Conference

The latest news from London is that the suggestion for a superbattleship for the United States may now be regarded as definitely dropped. So far there is progress. Today it is the French naval building program that stands in the way of the conference. The figures France offered to the conference are so high that unless something can be done to reduce them, it is feared that they may lead to an armament race among the great naval powers, rather than to reduction. What France is seeking is a sense of security, and with that all those who remember what she suffered in the World War must to some extent sympathize.

Much has already been done by means of the League of Nations, the Locarno Treaty, and the Kellogg pact to give France this confidence, but it has not proved sufficient to induce her to forgo her claims to a large increase in her naval strength. It is felt by the French that the Kellogg pact is more or less valueless because it is not backed up by any organized methods of bringing it into effect in case of need. The United States now seems willing to do something thus to "implement" the pact. Apparently the time has come when she must share with the other nations some of the responsibility for maintaining world peace.

The President's Schoolhouse

You would hardly believe that a boy could be found throughout the length and breadth of America who had never heard of Lindbergh. And yet President Hoover found one when camping in Madison County, Va., last summer. "Ray" Burraker, excited and perhaps a trifle awed to hear that the President was to be in the neighborhood of his mountain home, decided to take him a birthday present. As Ray said, the President was "right well taken with the 'possum," but he was still more "taken" with the boy. He found that Ray knew nothing at all of happenings in the outside world for he had not been able to attend school—the nearest being eight miles away across rough mountain country. But he knew other things a city-bred boy does not know—the mountains and the songs of the mountaineers.

The boy's father was sent for and as a result of the long talk that he and the President had together there is now a little new schoolhouse in Madison County, Va. Last week 40 mountaineer children met there for the first time and a little center of light and joy was established in the community.

Their teacher is a Miss Christine Vest, recently of the Berea College Training School. She comes from Yosemite, Casey County, Ky., a hamlet of 200 persons in a lonely hill country. She earned her own way through college, and thus she is thoroughly fitted to help these boys and girls to help themselves.

The Mail Bag

Glassboro, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

What interesting people such a small space as the Mail Bag contains! As all the people who have their letters printed in the Mail Bag are so delightful, I feel that I should like to write and see if I might suddenly become so!

I am 18 and am training to be a teacher. What I do here every day seems so wonderful that I should like to stay here forever. I "dorm" here and the girls are part of the fun.

Every morning, we go up the sunny walk to the school and enter between the wide-flung doors and follow the sunshine up the clean-smelling steps, which are still shiny and wet from the watery administrations of the busy cleaners.

We go to one class and listen to lovely music for a whole hour, then to another where we vie with each other in bringing out the most interesting incidents in Charlemagne's life. Perhaps we go next to a class where we learn that if we find Susanna Jane copying, the best way to deal with her is to help her so that she will not want to copy; or to the room where we laugh the whole period and learn how to tell stories to hold the attention of the most restless little boy.

For two reasons I am going to be a teacher: Because I love children and because I wish to earn enough to travel by myself in any part of the world and then write a book about it—and illustrate it myself. I wonder how much of this I shall really ever get to do!

The normal school is in southern New Jersey, where the land is comparatively flat but, as the principal says, "Though we have no mountains, we have plenty of sand!" However, I do not live in this part of Jersey but in the northern part.

I should like to have letters from girls who like writing, music and drawing, for these are my favorite hobbies, along with reading and sports.

I take nine subjects at normal school and do every bit of reference work for them in the Monitor. We are always requested to "state the authority" for our recitations and I never need to back up my statements further than by quoting the Monitor.

Ellen S.

Munich, Germany

Dear Editor:

I should like to correspond with some boy, who is my age (18) or thereabout. I'm living in Munich, a beautiful town. It is known as "l'Athen du Nord." So I can tell many of my town and of others in Germany, of my excursions, of books and theaters. I'm interested in many things, but especially in literature, theater, and music.

The correspondence can be in English, French, (of course in German, too) or Spanish. I also can read some Italian. Next year I'll leave school and go to the university.

With many thanks for the Monitor,

Karl G.

Victoria, Texas

Dear Editor:

Perhaps you will be surprised to hear from a farm girl, as I have never read any letters in the Mail Bag from the farm.

We own a little farm about 12 miles from the city of Victoria, and have cows, chickens and turkeys. We grow some cotton and corn, cane, sweet potatoes, etc., and have a garden which is just a step from the house, where we keep vegetables of all kinds growing almost the whole year round.

There are six children in our family, three boys and three girls. I am the youngest girl, and the only one at home now, so you see I have to act as boy and girl, too, helping Dad in the field and Mother at the house. So if any of the Mail Baggers should come and visit us, they need not be surprised to find me in overalls, with a big sun hat on. All girls wear them here in the South when there is work in the field to do, and our faces are a natural "sun tan." I act as horseman in the garden. We have a small garden plow that can be pulled by a rope. Mother guides the plow while I pull, and you may be sure that I am never arrested for speeding.

We have nearly every nationality there is in the world in and around Victoria. But living right close to us are only Germans, besides the Americans. They surely make us fine neighbors.

I would like very much to correspond with some girls. Esther S.

[We have had many letters from farms in different parts of the United States, Esther, but perhaps you have not been reading the Mail Bag for very long.—Ed.]

East Orange, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading the Monitor, for it helps me greatly in the current events for Mondays. I am 12 years old and should like to correspond with a girl anywhere in the world, especially in a foreign country. In our school we are studying about the Revolutionary War, and if any girl who would like to correspond with me should have any pictures about the war that she would like to send me, I should appreciate it very much. I am a Girl Scout but I have only been in it about two months.

Eleanor P.

Bloomington, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Hurrah for the Mail Bag! I enjoy it very much, and it is also very useful in school work. I love Snubs and I Record Only the Sunny Hours, but most of all the Mail Bag, for I have made a dear friend in England.

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade of the Washington School. My hobbies are swimming, tennis, golf and basketball, and I should like to correspond with a girl who has seen the Olympic Swimming and Divings Meets. My favorite stroke is the inverted crawl. I passed my junior life-saving test last summer under Bob Wyatt, instructor at Lakeside Club.

Love to the Mail Bag and its readers. Elsa R.

London, Ontario, Canada

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter. I don't know if the first was published, but I would like very much to have this one appear in print.

I don't care for sports but for music, reading, camping, and corresponding. I should like to have letters from boys over 18 years old from any place in the world.

So far I have corries in Persia, India, and South Africa. Now I want to hear from U. S. A., Hawaii, Alaska, Mexico, Straits Settlements and everywhere. I'll exchange snaps with all that care to. George F.

Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I have always enjoyed reading the Monitor and I often use it for reference work. I like the Mail Bag ever so much, and through it I hope to make some pen friends whom I may actually meet face to face some day.

I am 17 years old and am now attending an academy located in Ashburnham, a small country town about three or four miles outside Fitchburg.

When I am not at school I live in Wellesley Hills in the winter and our house is only two miles from Wellesley College. In the summer our family goes down to West Yarmouth on Cape Cod. West Yarmouth is just three miles from Hyannis, the big shopping center of the Cape.

I am interested in all kinds of athletics and hope that some girls from either abroad or in the United States will write to me.

I have always attended the Christian Science Sunday School and for this I am very grateful, as it helps me in my school work. Ruth L.

The following would like to receive letters:

Boys

Alton G. (14), Seattle, Wash.—From Germany and France. (Please send in your street address, Alton.)

Martin L., Frohnhof in Esch, Germany. —Exchange stamps and postcards.

Girls

Grace H. (13), Medford, Ore.—Studying violin.

Mary S. (16), Newton Center, Mass.—Collecting stamps.

Pauline S. (17), Hibbing, Minn.—From abroad.

Annabel C. (18), Columbia, Mo.

Mildred S. (18), Columbia, Mo.

Rosemary T. (20), Los Angeles, Calif. —Especially from Paris; interested in fashion designing.

Kathlyn E. (over 20), Camberley, England.—Interested in art and literature.

Nancy H., Liverpool, England.

Will the following please send in their full names and addresses as letters are waiting for them?

Laurabelle B., Berkeley, Calif.

Sadie V., Louisville, Ky.

Doris L., Williamstown, Mass.

Alfred B., Berlin, Germany.

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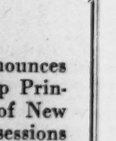

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THE HOME FORUM

A Face Unseen

FOR as long, almost, as I can remember I have been looking for a certain beautiful thing. In crowded halls and assemblies, in city streets, wherever men and women congregate, my glance darts here and there, resting for an instant upon each countenance before me and then moving swiftly on. Never do I so much as knock at a stranger's door without some faint hope that when that door swings open I shall see before me what I seek; and more than once, when I have seen a lonely figure approaching from a distance along a country lane, my heart has beaten loud with expectation. So the years go by, but though I have never slackened in the quest and shall not do so, the beautiful thing I have so long searched for has never been shown to me in city or village or field—the face so clearly imagined but never seen, so strongly hoped for but not revealed.

One thing I gain, at least, in this constant postponement of hope: the face grows clearer to fancy year by year, even month by month. Nay, it sometimes seems to me that with every slight increment of wisdom or of power or of gentleness that I gain for myself there comes an additional vividness and beauty in the perfect face that I imagine. When I was a boy, it had no character, no depth, no range of human significance, but was such a countenance as a wholly immature and inexperienced sculptor might model with fumbling thumbs out of the crudest clay. In my early youth it began to deepen; its eyes grew acquainted with dream and it gained a light of aspiration. And then, little by little, what with turmoil and with battle and triumph and defeat, this perfect face began to take on the lineaments I now know. Its eyes lost some of their outer luster, but meanwhile the fires that lighted them burned ever higher and more exultingly within. The smooth and meaningless contours of youth gave way to lines and furrows that were far more beautiful than the freshness of youth can ever be, until it became a deeply written and charactered face, a profoundly human face acquainted with all that can touch and move human hearts. As I see it now, it has power and tenderness, sobriety and humor, wide knowledge and a sweet simplicity. It is the face of a man who has spent long years "voyaging through strange seas of thought alone," but who is none the less quick in human sympathy, and indeed all the more joyous in laughter because his main concern is with the high adventures of thinking. I find in it also indubitable evidence that it has gained as much from the open air—from all the various teaching of sky and field and forest and stream—as it has from books. One of the highest traits I discern in it is human sympathy. It is the face of one who has thought too deeply and too widely to be impatient with the thoughts of any other man. But higher and finer even than this, I think, is its serenity. When I bring this imagined countenance as clearly as possible before me, it is the repose and quiet of it, more than any other trait, that commands my homage. All the strife of its toil is past, and though there remains a thrilling intensity yet this is held in perfect poise and control.

Considering the intentness of my search for this ideal face and the length of its duration, it is natural that I should have seen approximations to it more than once—and some of them so closely similar that for a charmed instant or two I allowed myself to believe that I had found the face itself. I remember with a thrill that evening when, while walking through a narrow street in a strange foreign city, I saw a man leaning on the parapet of a balcony high over my head and gazing into the afterglow. The light was dim and I could not see his features clearly, but something in their general outline, something in the firm yet tender set of mouth and jaw, made my breath suddenly catch in my throat. I stepped into the shadow of a house and gazed up at this unknown man—his great head shadowed by a mane of dark hair was almost leonine in power as I saw it etched there against the granite—with the feeling that I had known him for many years. But at last he turned toward a lighted window, and I saw, as I have seen many times before and since, that my fancy had played the artist and had given him qualities he did not possess. Also, there was a poet whom I knew once and whom I saw not only in shadow and twilight but in the full blaze of many a sunlit day, and the thing that drew my heart to this man more than all else—far more, indeed, than even the poetry he made—was my feeling that his face was perhaps, almost certainly, the one face for which I had always been looking. Sitting with him by the fireside at midnight, conversing as we used to do without a word spoken, many times I have thought to myself that the world could not possibly hold any closer approach to the perfection I sought than this face of his, so alert and yet so quiet, so powerful and yet so gentle—"For once, then, something."

But one of the strangest things about this imagining of mine is the fact that it leads me on and on so that I can never overtake it. By this I mean that it increases in beauty and power with every stage of progress in my own growth. I am coming to understand, therefore, that just as the face I dreamed of when a boy would not satisfy me now, so the one upon which my present thought is fixed might not endure the deeper demands that I hope to make in the years coming on. Perhaps it is as well, then, that I have never yet encountered the actuality corresponding to my fond imagining.

Is there anywhere in the world, I often wonder, a man who has all this while been working on this patient lifelong sculpture, perfecting himself so much more rapidly than I can do, or being perfected under the unerring chisels of the years? Is it some actual individual whom I see in fancy, though dimly and from far? I find it difficult not to think so, because the face I see is so full of history, of weather, of human actuality. It is like a book packed with knowledge and experience. How could I have fancied it so precisely, how can I know it so intimately, if it has no place in the world of fact? The portraits that even the greatest painters have imagined for themselves are weak and unconvincing in comparison with this face. One knows the difference, although one cannot say precisely how he knows it, between this kind of fact and the most consummate fiction. In its essentials, at any rate, the face that I see painted on the dark or glowing and vibrant before my dreaming eyes in the daytime is an actual face.

With this assurance I continue the search. In city streets, in crowded assemblies, wherever men and women congregate, my glance darts swiftly from face to face. My hope grows stronger as time passes. I have no doubt whatever that I shall some day see the face that has held my fancy since I was a boy. There is a face somewhere in the world, I know, that is undergoing the sculpture of time, gaining power and beauty thereby day by day; and I shall see that face. Oh, that I might hope to see it in a mirror! O. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$9.00 Three months..$2.25
Six months..$4.50 One month.....75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign

14 pages ..... 2 cents
16 to 22 pages ..... 3 cents
24 to 30 pages ..... 4 cents
32 pages ..... 5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59.
GENEVA: 9, Place de la Fusterie.
ROME: 23, Via Fontanella di Borghese.
VIENNA: Fersteingasse 4.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

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Florence ..... 11, Via Magenta

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition), CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Lace Makers of Madeira at Work. Photo by M. C. Perestrello & Filhas, Madeira

Hilary's Aunt

It was after nine when she heard Hilary's car wandering uneasily about the village. It was nearly ten by the time they had put away the two-seater in the Hall garage, walked back to the Cottage, and settled themselves in the little drawing-room.

"Well, Hilary, now you must tell me all the news." . . .

He was now a slim and elegant young man, with a clear-cut and vaguely impertinent profile. Probably he had the most outrageous opinions about everything. His father and her brother, the Indian Judge, who had not seen him for years, would have a surprise when he did see him. The thought gave her pleasure, for it seemed to her that the Judge had never had his share of unpleasant surprises. "Let me see," she murmured, "you're being called to the Bar, aren't you?"

"I'm supposed to be," he told her. "That's father's idea, and I'm eating dinners and that sort of thing. But I don't intend to go on with it. Very few fellows do, you know. Most of these barristers-in-embryo, who spend all their time when they're up preparing little speeches for the Union, end as sporting journalists or music-hall agents or something of that sort." . . .

When the Bar had been finally demolished, she asked him what his own plans were.

"Well, you've heard, of course, of The Oxford Static?" he began.

"No, I haven't. What is it?" And then, noticing his look of pained surprise, she went on: "I'm sorry. But we never hear about anything down here."

He brightened. "No, of course not. You're out of touch. The Oxford Static was a review we ran. Three of us, Carrera-Brown, most brilliant man up, a wonderful brain—and Sturge—he's a poet, you know—and me. It had a tremendous influence, simply tremendous. After a time all the people who counted up there daren't *more* without it, simply daren't move."

"What was it all about?"

"A review of all the arts, yes, all the arts, even dancing and films. We had a new point of view, you see." He was so excited now that he rose from his chair, and began pacing the room, his voice getting higher and higher. "We Statics—that's what we call ourselves—awfully good name, isn't it—believe that Art has got to be beyond emotion—and we say the time has come for them to be—what shall I say?—feelingless, all calm and clear. Get rid of the feelings, first, we say. We saw the whole thing about two years ago, one night when we were talking in Carerra-Brown's rooms, and we talked and talked until we had settled it. What a night that was!"

"It must have been," his aunt murmured.

He paced up and down the room. "Then we found the name, and very soon we brought out this review. Now we're thinking of transferring the thing to town, calling it simply The Static. A monthly, we think. Lots of important people are interested—Carerra-Brown knows everybody, and Lady Bullard has promised to help—and now we're each trying to raise some money to begin. I shall do the Drama and Films and French Literature, Cynthia Grumm, you know, who lives in Paris and has abolished the sentence altogether and makes new words all the time, has promised to write for us. But we've decided that there shan't be any names of contributors in the review, just numbers. I'm to be Static Three. That's a magnificent idea, isn't it? And Oppelworth is going to do some drawings for us, and be Static Six. We soon made a convert of him. He's been going in for non-representational art—you know, no representation of natural objects but just drawings suggesting the artist's emotions, but now he sees that this won't do and so he's cutting out the emotions and becoming a Static. We're even having music too. Pure form you know."

"I'm not sure that I do know, Hilary," said Miss Trant, who had enjoyed herself but was beginning to feel very sleepy.

"Well, of course, I haven't *begun* to explain," he said excitedly. Then he caught sight of her stifling a yawn, and being a well-mannered youth, instantly checked his ardor: "But look here, you must be awfully tired. I suppose you go to bed about nine, don't you, as a rule? Don't let me keep you up. We'll talk about all that in the morning. Are there any books I can read?"

"I shouldn't think so. There are books, but I don't suppose you can read them."

"Well, I have one or two with me, and I'll scout about, if I may. I shan't be able to sleep for hours yet, hours and hours. And now that I've begun to talk about The Static, I feel more wakeful than ever."

"I can see that it excites you," said his aunt gravely.

"Yes, doesn't it?" replied the youth innocently. "I'm tremendously excited about the whole thing. Wouldn't you be? Think of the possibilities—and—oh everything."

She left him to make himself calm and clear as best he could, and went to bed feeling more cheerful than she had done all day. The fact that any month now The Static might arrive to revolutionize the æsthetic doctrines of the world, the fact that she knew nothing whatever about Carerra-Brown, or Oppelworth, to say nothing of Cynthia Grumm and Sturge—such matters did not keep her from sleep five minutes. An aunt has her compensations.—From "The Good Companions," by J. B. PRIESTLEY.

Irish National Theater Beginnings

On one of those days at Duras in 1898, Mr. Edward Martyn, my neighbour, came to see the count, bringing with him Mr. Yeats, whom I did not then know very well, though I cared for his work very much and had already, through his directions, been gathering folk-lore. . . . We sat there through that wet afternoon, and though I had never been at all interested in theatres, our talk turned on plays. Mr. Martyn had written two, The Heather Field and Maeve. They had been offered to London managers, and now he thought of trying to have them produced in Germany where there seemed to be more room for new drama than in England. I said it was a pity we had no Irish theatre where such plays could be given. Mr. Yeats said that had always been a dream of his, but he had of late thought it an impossible one, for it could not at first pay its way, and there was no money to be found for such a thing in Ireland.

We went on talking about it, and things seemed to grow possible as we talked, and before the end of the afternoon we had made our plan. We said we would collect money, or rather ask to have a certain sum of money guaranteed. We would then take a Dublin theatre and give a performance of Mr. Martyn's Heather Field and one of Mr. Yeats' own plays, The Countess Cathleen. I offered the first guarantee of £25.

A few days after that I was back at Coole, and Mr. Yeats came over from Mr. Martyn's home, Tillyra, and we wrote a formal letter to send out. We neither of us write a very clear hand, but a friend had just given me a Remington typewriter and I was learning to use it, and I wrote out the letter with its help. . . .

Our statement—it seems now a little pompous—began:

"We propose to have performed in Dublin, in the spring of every year certain Celtic and Irish plays, which whatever be their degree of excellence will be written with a high ambition, and so to build up a Celtic and Irish school of dramatic literature. We hope to find in Ireland an uncorrupted and imaginative audience trained to listen by its passion for oratory, and believe that our desire to bring upon the stage the deeper thoughts and emotions of Ireland will ensure for us a tolerant welcome, and that freedom to experiment which is not found in theatres of England, and without which no new movement in art or literature can succeed. We will show that Ireland is not the home of buffoonery and of easy sentiment, as it has been represented, but the home of an ancient idealism. We are confident of the support of all Irish people, who are weary of misrepresentation, in carrying out a work that is outside all the political questions that divide us." . . .

This now, according to my memory, is how I came to work for a National Theatre in Ireland and how that Theatre began.—From "Our Irish Theatre, a Chapter of Autobiography," by LADY GREGORY.

Desert Sunrise

The beginning was only a thin line,
A delicate, pointed pin line,
A vermilion, sharp as a fin, line,
And swiftly along it ran;
Over the desert so old there,
The desert so brown and cold there,
I watched it all unfold there,
Like a flower in Isfahan.

From coloured campanulata,
The miracle grew to a greater,
And like a brightly burning crater,
The east began to glow;
A preface explanatory
To an old, newly-told story,
And through gonfalons of glory,
The sun began to shew.

Over the desert so old there,
The rim of the desert so cold there,
A lucent balloon of gold there
He rose persistently;
Through the grayest clouds he went then,
And they changed to the gold he sent them,
As he passed through the glow he lent them
Soaring triumphantly.

The sky was illuminated,
The masterly picture painted,
The shadows were separated
From that wide, silent land;
And nothing was left to hide him,
There was nothing but light beside him,
For the darkness could not abide him,
But fled at the sun's command.

VERE LATHAM BAILLIEU.

HAPPY Madeira! It is like a child rubbing its eyes in the morning, awaking to a full day. There are play and work ahead; there is hope in Madeira. The taxes are high, it is true, and there is some grumbling about Portugal keeping more than its share of the revenue. There are certain Royalists in Madeira who disapprove the Republic. There are those disgruntled over the sugar-cane monopoly and those whose rights to the water supply have not been granted. There are beggars on corners whose presence is disapproved by many, and there are a dozen enterprises which cannot be started because of no capital.

But Madeira, you are lovely! You are fragrant as the scent of honeysuckle and rose saunters from garden to garden; you are picturesque with your green balconies and ox-drawn sledges; you are magnificent with your mountains and ocean; you are beautiful with your trees and musical with your birds and tumbling streams. You are clean from the rain and your fields are covered with robust grain and sugar cane. You are soft, you are strong; you are warm; you are cool. There is legend behind you and romance about you, and you mingle quaintly the primitive and progress. Streets are paved with small, rounded stones. There are African parrots in cages by the wharf and gay calico ends are displayed in front of the numerous dry goods' stores. The Governor's building is an impressive pink mansion of Spanish architecture.

Water is the most discussed subject in Madeira, for there are seasons of scarcity and each family is allowed so many minutes of water as it flows through pipes of a certain diameter. A man has property and water rights. He may sell either or both, but the property is practically valueless without water. It comes in artificial channels into the town and is fed by ditches into each section of the garden. Tanks are built as reservoirs behind many homes. The sugar cane and the vineyards are the other dominant preoccupations, and especially in the case of the former the situation has been controlled largely by English interests. The price of sugar has been unreasonably high, it is charged by the Madeira folk, in view of the sugar being made on the island.

Madeira lace is made by the roadside and at the doorway. You pass a group of women with their needles, seated in an open space by a vineyard with the mountain climbing behind them and the hills rolling down to the sea before them. The little girls learn the fine art at an early age. They are swarthy-skinned children with large brown eyes and bare feet. They smile at you, and the women talk about the crops and the ships and the taxes.

There has been a revival of late of the lace industry, since the war disrupted its markets. The stitch and designs have been improved and gradually the industry is regaining the ground lost. Exports of these embroideries exceed in value today a million and a quarter dollars. Down in Madeira innumerable shops bear testimony to the industriousness of the nimble fingers, for these places have doorways draped with the lace and counters piled with delicate table covers and bedspreads. When steamers come in on cruises enterprising men take out boatloads and are allowed to ornament a portion of the deck with their white wares. The laces are nearly all snow white, though there are some unbleached linens with blue and brown patterns.

English and German families and some of other nationalities have been in Madeira for generations and own the fine homes with their exceptional gardens and terraces. It is a privilege to be allowed into one of these places and note the atmosphere similar to that surrounding the colonial home of a plantation owner in one of the southern states of the United States. Portuguese servants are accustomed to grow up in the service of one family, and in the days before automobiles a lady was taken to pay a call in a hammock borne by men in white with sashes of colors chosen by the family. The Venetian gondola rowers once carried in the same way the colors of their house. In France the laundry is washed in a "lavoir" or place where the stream leaves an accessible pool, while in much the same way in Madeira you speak literally of getting "the washing ready for the river," for the women clean it in river water and spread it over the rocks to dry.

Madeira is fan-shaped, cupped in by an amphitheater of mountains. The street lights at night form patterns over the slopes where they mark the ascending narrow thoroughfares. The island has an area of some three hundred square miles and a population in round numbers of two hundred thousand. It is of volcanic origin, studded with peaks and set with valleys; from ridge to ridge it is said that the language of the one peasant is unintelligible to the other. Gradually, however, illiteracy is being reduced and education is spreading. The island was discovered by Gonsalves Zarco in 1418 though an Englishman, Robert Machim, is reputed to have been shipwrecked a century sooner on the island and to have given his name to the spot now called Machlo.

Above Machio is heather and holly and wild fuchsia. At the northern end of the island there are gorse and broom. The bougainvillea in three shades is magnificent, and the wistaria and mimosa form banks of color when in flower. Perhaps it is the profusion of vegetation which leaves the strongest impression on the visitor who enters the gardens and glens. Madeira is happy in its bearing and in its hopes. The town is prosperous in its mild, island way, but most significant of all the road-mender and needlewoman as well as the Governor and the foreign consuls expect a constantly increasing prosperity.

Poetic Atmosphere

The quality which distinguishes the poetry of the beginning of the nineteenth century, the poetry which we can roughly group together as the romantic movement, is the quality of its imagination, and this quality is seen chiefly as a kind of atmosphere, which adds strangeness to beauty. What is it in the atmosphere of an English landscape that seems at once to reveal and, in a sense, to explain that imaginative atmosphere which distinguishes the finest English poetry, and, in a special sense, the poetry of the nineteenth century, from almost all the fine poetry of the world? I was walking one afternoon along one of the slopes of Hampstead Heath, just above the Vale of Heath, and I saw close beside me a line of naked autumn trees, every twig brown and separate: a definite, solid thing, beautiful in structure, sober and admirable in colour, just such branches as one would see in any clear country, where everything is distinctly visible, in Italy or in Spain. But, at some distance, on the higher edge of the heath, against the sky there was another line of naked trees and over their whole outline there was a soft, not quite transparent, veil of mist, like the down on fruit: you saw them and the general lines of their structure, but you saw them under a more exquisite aspect, like an image seen in a cloudy mirror. . . .

Is there in Homer, in Dante, in the poet of any bright, clear land, where men and things are seen detached against the sky, like statues or architecture, a passage like that passage in Keats, those two lines:

"Charmed magic casements, opening on the foam
Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn"?

In those two lines we get the equivalent of that atmosphere which, in England, adds mystery to the beauty of natural things. — ARTHUR SYMONS, in "Romantic Movement."

True Spiritual Recognition

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRUE spiritual recognition consists in knowing God and His qualities, and in recognizing these qualities as reflected by man, who, according to the first chapter of Genesis, is made in the image and likeness of God. Thus we are enabled to recognize the real man of God's creating, and made more alert in rejecting any false belief concerning spiritual man. Doing this separates error from our thinking and destroys its seeming power.

When we designate a fellow man by his infirmity, we tend to fix this mistaken concept of him in our own thought, thus dimming our recognition of the real spiritual man. We err when in our own thinking we attach an erroneous quality to an individual.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 294), "Man's genuine selfhood is recognizable only in what is good and true." One who has exalted God in his thinking is receptive of the qualities which God is constantly imparting to man in His likeness. Such a one is able to express these qualities and to recognize them in others, that is, to reflect God and also to behold God's reflection. Christ Jesus knew this, and in his Sermon on the Mount he said, "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God."

When we petition God, we pray that we may recognize His ever present goodness and love. It was the Master's recognition of man as the image of God that enabled him instantly to heal disease. In writing of his ability to recognize man's true status and to heal the sick, Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

Many singers, artists, and inventors owe their success to the fact that someone recognized their ability, helped them to exercise it, and interested the world in their talents, thus extending their scope of usefulness. A Christian Science treatment consists in recognizing man as God knows him, and in realizing his ability to express God's nature, thereby repudiating erroneous suggestions of the existence of any other nature. Parallel with the recognition of good is the repudiation of its so-called opposite, evil.

According to parliamentary law, one who wishes to speak in an assembly must address the chair and receive recognition. If his request is in order, he obtains the floor; otherwise, he is denied the right to speak. An erroneous suggestion presenting itself for recognition should be instantly recognized as out of order and the right to speak denied. Thus is it silenced. In order that we may recognize evil for the impostor it is, we must know good. Bank employees are taught to recognize genuine coins and bills, and so are able to detect their counterfeits, not primarily because of having studied the counterfeit, but because of knowing the genuine money which the counterfeit misrepresents. Detecting the dishonest thought and rejecting it as forming any part of true individuality, and recognizing honesty as belonging to the true nature of man, protects the right thinker from the fraudulent intents of dishonesty. This practice of true thinking helps to antidote the poison of wrong thinking for all mankind.

Recognition of man's true spiritual nature means the realization of existence as spiritual, and as excluding any death process. When Jesus arose from the dead, Mary did not at first recognize the risen Saviour. It was not until he called her by name, arousing her to a higher spiritual sense, that she recognized the Master, who stood before her.

The first stanza of a well-known hymn declares:

"I know no life divided,
O Lord of life, from Thee;
In Thee is life provided
For all mankind and me."

"Hurrah the Lakes"

The journey was resumed. It was the same monotonous march under the silent, sombre shadow of the vast forest. There was no change. Before two o'clock, . . . however, an incident occurred which relieved the monotony. A mark along the ground was discovered. Following it a few rods, an old blaze with an axe upon a tree was seen. Immediately all was excitement and enthusiasm. It was apparent that here must be the trail of some hunter or trapper. Phil was confident that this was a path leading from a lake known to lie to the eastward, across to the twin-lakes. He urged, that, if its course could be traced, it should be followed. There was some opposition to this, because the trail, if it was one, did not seem to run in the direction the party were travelling. It was finally decided, however, Ed giving the casting vote, to follow it toward the right, if possible, for at least an hour.

So the bushes were twisted and locked together across the little path, and some pieces of limbs piled up upon it, in order, that, upon returning, the point where the compass course struck the trail might be found again; for in the monotony of the vast wilderness, a point cannot be identified without marking it, any more than a place can be found upon the surface of the sea. After passing around a slight elevation it was discovered that the trail ran in about the direction required, and it grew plainer as the party advanced. The walking was much easier. The excitement was renewed. The discoverers hastened forward with great expectation and delight, hoping every moment to see the woods grow lighter, and soon to see the lakes. There was a boyish rivalry as to who should first get a glimpse of the new world they were seeking. As they advanced, objects of interest began to appear. They came upon queer, grotesque heaps of rocks; and, just beyond, a jagged precipice suddenly burst upon them through an opening in the trees. Above the precipice, a forest-clad mountain rose, dark and magnificent. Against the blue sky, and against the mountainside, an eagle was circling near the spruce-covered summit.

They stood for a while, and gazed with delight, and then, with fresh courage, resumed their journey. They thought the twin-lakes were certainly very near. The rough, rocky country and the mountain answered the description that had been given them before they began the journey. The trail led them along near the base of the precipice for a long distance, and then a little to the right, and away from it, and up upon a ridge, from which they could gain glimpses here and there of a narrow valley still farther to the right, and another ridge beyond. It was clear that the twin-lakes would be likely to be found between these two ridges. Expectation was therefore upon tiptoe. The fatigue of the nine hours' steady marching that had been accomplished was forgotten in the eagerness and keen excitement. It was a swift walk, and almost a run, as they hurried along the trail, each desirous of being the first to see the lakes.

It was about five o'clock when Ed's quick eyes first discovered the blue gleam of water through the dark, thick branches, down in a valley to the right. With a joyful cry he proclaimed, "Hurrah the lakes!"—From "Adirondack Stories," by P. DEMING.

Quitclaim

I have said good-by to a handful of gray farm acres.
The deal is finished, a binding payment laid down.
They will move in at once, next week, they hasten to tell me.
Twenty years on that farm,—and tomorrow I go back to town.

What do I sell them? What are they buying from me?
Land and a farmhouse, crops and ten hives of bees.
In releasing all this, how am I aught the poorer?
For the memories I keep are somehow more than these.

Now, who could purchase my daily joy in these acres?
Sunrise, March brook, garden and tree and vine,
Flowers I planted, white hives that I tended—
Leaving them, still they are mine.

No one might comprehend this in shaping a dull deed.
Should ever a casual buyer hope to see
How the little, intangible, lovely joys of this holding
Have entered into the heart of me?

I have said good-by to a handful of quiet acres.
Someone has purchased a farm, as I give up my home.
But foundations laid, and the hopes and the joy I have set there,
Are mine; mine to take with me, wherever I roam!

FRANCES CROSBY HAMLET.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCK MARKET IS LOWER ON SMALL VOLUME

Occasional Rallies Interrupt Decline—Commodity Price Drop a Factor

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NEW YORK—With its technical position weakened by the lack of substantial reaction this month, the share market, which had merely halted yesterday, definitely beat a retreat today on moderate trading volume.

Occasional rallies interrupted the decline, but the trend was pronounced, and in the last hour trading issues were down from 1 to 5 points, while the large majority of stocks gave up a fraction.

Bonds were dull but no significant price changes took place. Aside from the need of a respite and the growing belief that the current rise had outdistanced trade recovery, the persistent decline in wheat and cotton prices is perhaps the most bearish influence on stocks. Wheat lost another cent a bushel and cotton was weak.

Stocks Generally Lower

It was much easier to find the leading stocks on the minus side of the column, but a few issues moved against the trend. Firmness was noticeable in American Woolen, Brooklyn Union Edison, Calumet & Arizona, Commercial Solvents, Eaton Axle, Woolworth and Mexican Seaboard.

However, steel was consistently weak from the start and so were American Can, General Electric, Consolidated Gas, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville and United Fruit, which sank to a new low. Now and then some of the more speculative issues moved against the bears when the short position became overcrowded, but lacking a rallying point among the high-grade issues, the market had little heart for a determined stand.

Call Money Steady

Little change took place in credit conditions. Call money again renewed at 4½ per cent, and the rate was left unchanged in spite of concessions made outside the stock exchange. Tomorrow the banks doubtless will feel some holiday demand for currency, but it is not usually heavy at this period.

No one seriously anticipates any change in the New York discount rate in the immediate future, and, judging from remarks of regional Reserve Bank heads, the system is not a unit in desiring much easier money. However, conditions in some parts of the country are less favorable from a banking standpoint than they are in New York. Some interior member banks are still well loaned up on securities and have found it impossible to build up their commercial paper holdings to the desired amount.

From a longer range standpoint, the money market here is more attractive for short term loans than are those of London and Paris. In addition to the money which we attract on that account, the belief in Great Britain is widespread that trade improvement here will come sooner and go further than on the other side, and that therefore our securities are much better investments. A good deal of money recently has come and is still coming from European investors, and this not only has adversely affected sterling and other exchanges, but has been of material assistance in lifting security prices.

Foreign Exchange Unsettled

Foreign exchanges today were unsettled. Sterling found better support, but francs almost touched the previous low for the year. Canadian dollars continued their ascent. In connection with the declining tendency of sterling and francs the point is made that Great Britain, France and other European countries probably have been preparing to meet their regular debt payments due to this country on March 15.

Current firmness in government bonds selling below par tends to confirm that report, inasmuch as it is cheaper to buy government bonds below par and tender them at face value for debt payments than to pay cash. France especially has large dollar balances in this country, far larger than the current debt payments require.

While the opinion is held in good banking quarters that eventually, perhaps before the year is out, the reserve system, or at least the New York bank, will be down to a 3 per cent discount rate, no one looks for an early drop even to 3½ per cent. The position of the money market does not suggest another reduction of ½ per cent, and although sterling has been falling, no gold has started this way from the Bank of England.

Commodity prices are still weak and business enterprise, in as far as it could be helped by cheaper money, needs a lower rate. On the other hand, the delay experienced here on the last rate reduction strongly supports the view that the Reserve Board at Washington is pulling backward on a lower discount rate and would accede to requests for a further cut, only with some delay.

THOMPSON PRODUCTS' YEAR

Statement of Thompson Products, Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows net profit of $1,231,255 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after 7 per cent preferred dividend requirements to $4.58 a share on 263,160 no-par shares of common stock to be issued upon exchange of certificates for class A stock and class B stock now outstanding. This compares with net income of $1,675,518 in the previous year, which computed on above share basis is equal to $3.98 a share.

CINCINNATI NORTHERN RAILROAD

Cincinnati Northern Railroad reports for the year ended Dec. 31 preliminary net income of $838,315 after taxes and charges, equal to $27.94 a share on the 30,000 shares, compared with $594,926, or $19.83 a share, in 1928. Net income for the final quarter 1929 was $346,861, compared with $235,273 in the like 1928 quarter.

AMERICAN CHAIN PROFITS

Net profits of the American Chain Co., Inc., and subsidiaries for 1929 were the largest in the company's history totaling $5,279,340, after bond interest, depreciation and reserve for federal taxes. This compares with net earnings of $410,842 for the preceding year. The 1929 earnings after preferred dividends, were equivalent to $10.12 per share on the common stock.

DRIVER, HARRIS COMPANY PROFIT

Driver, Harris Company 1929 net profit was $853,507, equal, after 7 per cent preferred dividends, to $9.59 a share, par $10, on 91,250 shares of common outstanding after recent 10-for-1 split. This compares with $273,816, or $3.10 a share on the same share basis, in 1928.

ROYAL DUTCH CO.

AMSTERDAM—Royal Dutch Co. directors have proposed exchange of the 4½ per cent priority shares of which 28,500,000 florins are of 1006 florins par are authorized and outstanding, into 5 per cent 10-year bonds redeemable at any time at 162½ per cent. Nominal value of the bonds will be the same as that of the priority shares.

READING COMPANY'S INCOME

Preliminary statement of Reading Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows net income of $15,508,741 after taxes and charges, equivalent after preferred dividends to $9.08 a share (par $50) on 1,399,782 shares of common stock. This compares with net income in 1928 of $15,090,690 or $8.75 a share.

3:15 p. m. (Not Closing)

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

3:15 p. m. (Not Closing)

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 20	Feb. 19
33¾	22	..	Abitibi	400	31¾	30½	30½	31½
57½	45	..	Ab & Straus	100	51	51	51	..
110	104	..	Ab & Str pf	80	108	108	108	..
34⅞	22¼	1.60	Adams Ex	1500	33¾	32¼	32¼	33⅝
22¼	11¼	..	Adv-Rumely	400	17⅜	16¾	17	16⅞
41¾	22	..	Adv-Ru pf	400	17⅜	16¾	17	16⅞
41¾	22	..	Adv-Ru pf	300	31½	31	31½	..
133⅛	118	3½	Ahumada	300	..	..	..	..
32	21	2½	Air Reduc	1900	131⅝	127¼	127¼	130½
2⅛	1⅜	..	Airway El	200	30	29½	29½	30⅞
9⅞	7½	..	Ajax Rubber	400	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
15⅛	8¼	..	Alaska Jun	200	7⅞	7⅝	8	8⅛
34⅜	23	..	Albany PWP	100	14	14	14	14⅜
107½	95½	5½	Alleghany	2500	32⅜	30½	30½	32¼
282	253½	6	Alleghany pf	200	32⅜	30½	30½	32¼
62¼	47⅜	3	Allied Chem	200	274	274	274	272⅜
21⅞	18	2	Allis-Chal	400	38½	37¼	37½	38⅝
8⅞	6½	..	Amerada	200	18¾	18¼	18⅜	18¾
32⅜	26	..	Am Ag Ch	200	65⅜	64½	64½	65⅜
12	7⅝	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	27	26¼	26½	28
54⅞	40¼	..	Am Beet S	100	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	8¼
52½	46¾	2.40	Am Bosch	600	51	47⅝	48½	50
17⅜	8¾	..	Am Brake	200	50¼	47⅝	48½	50
75¼	60½	7	Am Br Bov	1200	14⅜	13¼	13¾	14⅜
146⅜	117¼	4½	Am Br Sv pf	110	70	69	70	74
82½	55⅞	6	Am Can	8500	141½	134¼	134⅞	140¾
93	75⅞	7	Am Car & F	200	79¾	79½	79½	79⅝
46	36⅝	..	Am Chain pf	100	91	91	91	93
33	26¾	1.60§	Am Chicle	200	44	43½	43½	44¾
49⅜	35	..	Am Com Alc	200	28¾	27⅜	28	28¾
101¼	88⅜	..	Am Europ'an	200	46½	46	46½	47⅛
99⅛	95¼	..	Am & FPw	12200	98⅜	99¼	94½	97⅜
28½	19⅞	..	Am & FP 2pf	200	99½	98½	98¼	99⅛
39½	35⅛	..	Am Hawaii	200	27½	26⅝	26⅞	26
45	35⅜	2⅜	Am Ice	900	36¾	35⅝	36⅛	36¾
3	2	..	Am Int Corp	600	44	42¼	42⅜	43⅜
105	94⅞	8	Am La Fr	100	3	3	3	2⅞
51¼	44	3	Am Loco	300	100½	99	99¼	100¼
74	65	7	Am Metals	200	47	46¾	46¾	46⅜
98	77	1⅜	Am Nat G pf	10	72	72	72	72
101¾	100	6	Am Pw&Lt	1200	94⅞	91⅝	92	95
88	80	5	Am P & L pf	200	101½	101	101¼	101⅜
38	30⅝	1½	Am P&L pf st	100	86	86	86	86
27½	20⅝	..	AmRadiat	1100	36⅛	35	35⅝	36
109⅞	80½	2§	Am Repub	300	23⅞	22½	22½	22⅝
17⅜	7	..	Am Roll Mill	3600	95⅞	93¼	93¼	96⅛
63¼	59	5	Am Roll M rts	1000	1⅝	1¼	1¼	1½
26½	17⅜	4	Am Saf Raz	200	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	63⅛
78⅛	69⅞	4	Am Seating	500	24	21	23	24⅜
51¼	44½	3	Am Smelt	800	74⅜	70¼	70⅜	71
49¼	46½	2§	Am Stl Fnd	800	50	48⅜	48¼	50
67	60⅛	5	Am Stores	100	46¾	46¾	46¾	47
107½	104	4	Am Sugar	200	64	61¼	61¾	62
208⅝	216	9	Am Sugar pf	100	106¾	106¾	106¾	107¾
109¼	88½	1§	Am Tel&Tp	3000	237½	231	231	236½
207¾	174	..	Am Wat W	1200	106⅜	101½	101⅝	105½
147⅝	135¾	..	Am Wool	900	17⅞	17	17	17⅜
7½	5	..	Am Wool pf	600	42⅝	40	40	40¾
85⅜	56	6	Am Writ ct	200	6¾	6¼	6¼	..
79⅝	58⅞	3	Am Zinc	200	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15
80¾	69⅜	7	Am Zinc pf	200	73	73	73	..
46⅞	27	2.40	Anaconda	2900	72⅜	71½	71⅝	72¼
37⅛	31¾	3	Anchor Cap	300	22½	22	22	22¼
27⅝	24⅜	2	Andes Cop	200	42	42	42	42⅜
6⅝	5¼	..	Arch Dan	200	26	25¾	25¾	26
64	60	3	Arm Ill A	100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
28⅝	24⅜	1½	Arm Ill B	100	3	3	3	3
34⅞	28	2½	Arm Ill pf	100	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	28½
24⅜	18⅞	..	Art Metals	200	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	13
107⅜	102	7	Asso Apparl	600	42⅝	42⅛	42⅜	43
240¼	219⅝	10	Asso Dry G	200	31¾	30⅜	30⅝	31⅝
104	102⅝	5	Atchison	200	236⅛	232	235	234
171	166	10	Atchison pf	200	103⅛	103	103	..
80⅝	69½	..	Atl Coast L	100	171	170	170	170
62⅝	59	4	Atl G&W I	100	71	71	71	71
238	213	4§	Atl G&W I pf	200	61½	61¼	61¼	61¾
84⅞	43⅝	4§	Atl Refin	600	91⅝	90	90	91¼
81⅛	41⅝	..	Auburn Auto	200	225	216	216	225
61⅜	35⅝	5¾	Atlas Pwd	400	67⅛	66⅝	67	..
..	..	..	Aviation	800	71	69	69⅝	71¼
..	..	..	Auto Sales	400	67⅛	66⅝	67	68⅜
..	..	..	Austin X	200	43¼	43	43¼	43⅝

—B—

38	26½	1⅝	Baldwin	1600	36	..	34⅜	34½
116	111	7	Baldwin pf	20	115¼	114⅝	114⅝	114½
119⅜	115	7	Balt&O	400	117	115⅜	115⅝	116⅜
77¼	63	3½	BH&O rts	13600	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
24¼	20½	2	Bangor & A	900	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
16⅝	13	..	Barnsdall A	200	21	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞
71⅜	67½	..	Beacon Oil	200	13	13	13	..
87⅝	80	4.14	Beatrice	100	83	83	83	83
41⅞	37½	..	Belg N R ppf	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
37½	32	..	Bendix	200	63	62	62	63
56⅜	47⅝	3§	Best & Co	300	39⅜	38¼	38¼	39⅛
73⅜	63	6	Beth Steel	200	36½	36⅛	36⅛	36⅝
68¾	60⅛	..	Bohn Alum	4900	100	98	98	99⅝
53¾	27⅛	..	Bohn Fish	700	62	51⅜	51⅜	53
42	30⅝	..	Booth F 1pf	100	47	47	47	47
17½	14¾	4	Borg Warner	1100	64¼	63¾	63¾	64½
16¾	13	..	Briggs	1200	15½	15¼	15¼	15⅝
75	68	7	Brockway	100	16	16	16	16
79⅜	63	4	Brockway pf	50	70	70	70	..
61⅞	54	4	Bklyn Man T	4200	71	70	70	71
176⅝	137	5	Bklyn Qu pf	100	61	61	70¼	73⅝
29⅝	13⅛	3	Bkyn Un G	9900	176⅜	165	168	171
26⅞	22⅛	1	Bruns Balke	600	13⅝	13½	13½	13⅝
23⅞	11⅝	..	Bucyrus	100	25¼	25¼	25⅛	26
112	107¾	7	Bucyrus Term	1400	25½	25⅛	25⅛	26
17⅝	14⅝	1.60	Bucyrus pf	40	111½	110	110	112
47¾	29⅞	1.60	Budd Wheel	300	36¾	36¼	36¼	36⅝
32	26⅞	3	Bullard	2600	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛
106½	99½	8	Bulova Watch	2000	47¾	43¼	46½	43½
100	94	..	Burns Br A	100	104½	104	104	104
50⅞	43¼	.80§	Burns Br B	100	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	25⅞
44⅜	36	..	Burns Br pf	10	99	99	99	99
108	100¼	7	Burroughs	2600	47¾	46	46¼	47⅜
114	109⅜	7	Bush Term	2900	43⅝	42½	43	43
..	..	..	Bush Term pf	40	106½	106	106½	106
5¼	3	.50	Bush Bldg	10	109½	109½	109½	..
24⅝	16½	2	Butte & Sup	1700	4¼	4	4	4⅛
95⅝	80⅛	..	Butterick	100	5	5	5	4⅞
114	109	7	Byers	2300	26¼	25	24⅝	25
..	..	..	Byers pf	10	111	111	111	..

—C—

74⅜	66⅝	4	Calif Pack	100	73	72½	72½	73¼
2⅛	1	..	Callahan	1600	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
83⅞	74⅝	10	Calu & Ariz	1600	78½	77	77	78
33⅝	29	4½	Calu & Hecla	300	29⅜	28¾	28¾	29⅛
2265⅛	1878	10	Canada Dry	2000	72	70½	70½	72⅝
32⅞	28⅝	2.80	Can Pac	3200	213½	211¼	211½	218
27⅝	18⅜	..	Cannon Mills	900	31⅞	31	31⅜	31⅞
36⅞	31	3	Capital Adm	300	34½	34	34	34⅜
24⅞	19½	4	Capital A pf	100	36½	34	34	34⅜
57⅜	54	3	Case Thresh	3700	234½	228	228	233½
137⅜	83½	2	Caterpillar	1400	95¾	91¾	93¾	95⅜
75⅛	62⅛	6½	Cav-Dobbs	100	64	64	64¾	66½
49¼	46½	2§	Cav-Dobbs pf	100	93¾	93¾	93¾	..
67	60⅛	5	Am Stores	100	463⅛	463⅛	463⅛	47
107½	104	4	Am Sugar	200	64	61¾	61¾	62
208⅝	216	9	Am Sugar pf	100	106¾	106¾	106¾	107¾
109¼	88½	1§	Am Tel&Tp	3000	237½	231	231	236½
207¾	174	..	Am Wat W	1200	106⅜	101½	101⅝	105½
147⅝	135¾	..	Am Wool	900	17⅞	17	17	17⅜
7½	5	..	Am Wool pf	600	42⅝	40	40	40¾
85⅜	56	6	Am Writ ct	200	6¾	6¼	6¼	..
79⅝	58⅞	3	Am Zinc	200	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15
80¾	69⅜	7	Am Zinc pf	200	73	73	73	..
46⅞	27	2.40	Anaconda	2900	72⅜	71½	71⅝	72¼
37⅛	31¾	3	Anchor Cap	300	22½	22	22	22¼
27⅝	24⅜	2	Andes Cop	200	42	42	42	42⅜
6⅝	5¼	..	Arch Dan	200	26	25¾	25¾	26
64	60	3	Arm Ill A	100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
28⅝	24⅜	1½	Arm Ill B	100	3	3	3	3
34⅞	28	2½	Arm Ill pf	100	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	28½
24⅜	18⅞	..	Art Metals	200	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	13
107⅜	102	7	Asso Apparl	600	42⅝	42⅛	42⅜	43
240¼	219⅝	10	Asso Dry G	200	31¾	30⅜	30⅝	31⅝
104	102⅝	5	Atchison	200	236⅛	232	235	234
171	166	10	Atchison pf	200	103⅛	103	103	..
80⅝	69½	..	Atl Coast L	100	171	170	170	170
62⅝	59	4	Atl G&W I	100	71	71	71	71
238	213	4§	Atl G&W I pf	200	61½	61¼	61¼	61¾
84⅞	43⅝	4§	Atl Refin	600	91⅝	90	90	91¼
81⅛	41⅝	..	Auburn Auto	200	225	216	216	225
61⅜	35⅝	5¾	Atlas Pwd	400	67⅛	66⅝	67	68⅜
..	..	..	Aviation	800	71	69	69⅝	71¼
..	..	..	Auto Sales	400	67⅛	66⅝	67	68⅜
..	..	..	Austin X	200	43¼	43	43¼	43⅝

—D—

37⅜	28⅜	..	Davison	7000	37⅝	35⅜	37	35⅞
127½	117	7	Deere pf	50	125	125	125	123
153	126	8	Del & Hud	100	171	170½	170½	175
75⅞	60	6	Del Lac&W	100	144½	144½	144½	147
250½	195⅜	8	Denv RG pf	200	74½	73½	73½	74½
37	30⅞	2.40	Detroit Edison	300	240	239⅜	239⅜	242⅛
158	139	8	Devoe&RA	400	37	36⅛	36⅛	36
..	..	..	Diamond M	70	155	153	153	154¼

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 20	Feb. 19
24½	20¼	1.20	Dome Mines	200	7⅞	7½	7½	..
131	112⅝	4	Dom Stores	1100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	22
100½	97½	8	Duplan S pf	600	127⅞	124	124	127⅝
57⅝	44½	..	Durham H pf	100	97½	97½	97½	98
				100	57⅝	55	56	53

—E—

212¾	175¾	5§	East Kodak	5800	207½	201¼	201¼	208¼
122	120⅞	6	East Kod pf	10	122	122	122	121
37¼	27⅝	3	Eaton Axle	5700	37¼	35	35⅛	37⅜
105	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	14500	100	98	98	100⅛
110⅜	106⅛	7	El Auto L pf	20	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	..
6¾	4½	..	Elec Boat	3000	63	60½	60½	63
109¾	106½	7	Elec Pwr&L pf	100	109½	109¼	109¼	..
79⅛	69⅜	5	Elec Sto Bat	500	74½	74	74	74⅜
59⅜	52½	5	Amer-Br-B	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
57⅜	39¼	1¶	End John	200	65⅜	64½	64½	65⅜
99	94⅝	5	Eng P S	5500	55¼	53⅜	53⅝	56⅜
102	94½	5½	Eng P S 5 pf	500	97½	97	97	97
44	39¾	2½	Eng PS 5½pf	50	99	99	99	100
			Equit Bldg	500	43½	42	43	43½
63⅜	56⅜	..	Erie Rts	27600	..	..	..	..
67⅜	51¼	4	Erie	1000	37⅝	36⅜	36⅜	37⅜
62½	57½	4	Erie 1pf	100	66¼	65⅝	65⅝	66¾
39½	35	4	Erie 2pf	100	62	61½	62	63
30⅜	18½	2½¶	Evans Auto	400	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	36
			Evans Auto L	200	28½	27¼	27½	28⅞

—F—

9⅞	4⅞	..	Fairbanks	100	6	6	6	..
39¾	13⅜	..	Fairbanks pf	300	19¼	19¼	19¼	18¾
36½	29	..	Fed Dept St	100	95	95	95	..
96	91	6	Fed L&T pf	400	34⅜	33½	33⅝	..
12	7⅜	.80	Fed Motor T	10	95	95	95	..
37⅝	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	300	105½	104	104½	11
37⅝	25⅝	2.60	Fidelity Ins	200	36¼	35¾	36	36
96	93	6½	Filene pf	400	79	78	78	80
33⅜	26⅛	1.60	Firestone	10	96	96	96	..
86⅜	80	6	Firestone pf	500	26⅞	26¼	26¼	27
47⅜	3	..	Fisk Rubber	500	81½	79¾	80½	81⅝
20	13	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	1500	31⅝	30⅜	31⅜	31⅝
19⅞	12⅜	..	Fisk 1pf cv	100	18½	18	18	..
43⅞	37	3	Folsom Eng	20	17	17	17	17
68½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	300	42	41¼	42	42
39½	16¼	4	Fox A	300	66	64½	64½	66
44	38⅞	4§	Freeport Tx	42000	33⅞	30⅞	31⅝	31⅝
				800	41¼	40¾	40¾	41¾

—G—

9¼	5⅝	..	Gabriel A	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
3½	3½	..	Gardner M	300	5½	5½	5½	6
16½	12	6	Gen Am Inv	2000	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	13
97	90	6	Gen A I pf ww	200	97	97	97	..
108¾	99¾	4§	Gen Am Tk	3900	105⅝	104	104¼	106
53¾	49⅛	4	Gen Asphalt	1900	53⅛	52¼	52⅜	53⅛
28⅛	25⅛	2	Gen Bronze	300	34	33	33	30
32⅝	26	..	Gen Cable	400	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
78⅜	60⅛	1.60	Gen Cable A	200	70	69¾	70	70¼
11⅝	11⅜	.60	Gen Cable	80000	74½	71	71⅜	73⅝
55⅝	46⅛	3	Gen Elec Sto	200	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
67⅝	64½	1½§	Gen Foods	6400	52⅝	51	51½	51½
120½	111¼	3§	Gen G&E A	600	72	71¼	71½	74
55⅜	50	3§	Gen G&E 8%	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
44¾	44	..	Gen Mills	700	51⅞	51⅛	51⅛	52¼
123	117½	7	Gen Mot pf	700	122¾	122	122	122
48⅝	35⅝	6a	Gen Pub Svc	500	44½	41⅞	41½	44⅜
17⅜	16	4	Gen O Ad A	100	16½	16½	16½	16⅝
7⅞	6¾	5	Gen O Ad ct	100	36½	36⅛	36⅛	36⅝
76	67	4§	Gen Sig	100	17	17	17	16⅞
107⅝	87¼	..	Gen Refrac	800	94	93¼	94	94
106⅞	87¼	5	Gen Theat	4900	47¾	46	46	47
105	105	6	Gillette	20300	47⅞	46	46	47½
			Gimbel Br	800	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¾
36⅞	31	2§	Gimbel	1300	34½	33¾	33¾	35⅜
19	13	..	Gobel Adolf	1700	16	15½	16	16
46⅞	37¾	2½	Gold Dust	5300	43	41½	42	42⅝
51⅝	44⅝	4	Goodrich	1400	48¼	47⅛	47⅝	48⅛
85⅝	62	5	Goodyr	5000	83	80⅝	80⅝	82⅞
100⅞	90	5	Goodyr pf	300	100½	100	100	100⅝
26⅜	21⅛	2½	Gotham Silks	1700	25½	25	25	25⅜
77½	70	7	Gotham pf	90	77	77	77	..
11¼	7⅞	..	Gould Cp A	1000	9¾	9¾	9¾	10⅛
59⅜	51⅜	.8	Graham-P	200	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	..
45⅝	32½	..	Granby	200	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
20⅝	13⅜	..	Grand Silver	600	44⅜	43	43	43
45⅜	37	3	Grand Un pf	400	19	18	18	18
40⅜	35	1	Grant (WT)	100	39	39	39	39
100⅜	95	7	Grt Nor pf	100	37⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
97½	90¼	5	Grt Nor pf ct	90	77	77	77	..
23⅜	19⅞	3.25	Grt Nor pf ct	200	96¼	96¼	96¼	96
28⅛	21⅝	2.80	Grt W Sug	1200	29	28½	28½	29
116⅝	114½	7	Grt W Sug pf	3000	116	116	116	116
22½	21¼	..	Grisby Gru	12000	17⅞	16	16¼	17⅜
46¼	28½	2	Gulf Mobile	1000	42⅝	41	41	43⅜
80	51⅝	4	Gulf Steel	5300	78⅞	73	73½	76½

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NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations at 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '42	98¾	98¾
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	49⅞	49⅛
Alleghany 5s '44	102	101½
Alleghany 5s '49	101¾	101⅝
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104½	104½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	100	100
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	96¾	96¾
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100½	100¼
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	94⅝	94⅝
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	74⅝	74⅛
Am Smelting 5s '47	100⅛	100⅛
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103½
Am T & T '60	101¼	101¼
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	133⅝	133
Am T & T col 5s '46	103⅞	103⅝
Am T & T col 6½s	101⅛	101
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100⅝	100¼
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	106⅝	106⅜
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	87½	87½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84½	84½
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅝	102⅝
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	89⅛	89⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92⅜	92⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s	138⅛	137
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100¼	100¼
B&O 1st 4s '48	92	91⅝
B&O cv 4½s '33	99¼	99⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	102⅛	102⅛
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102⅛	102⅛
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	103⅜	103⅜
B&O 5s series D	102	102
B&O rfg 6s '95	109⅞	109⅞
Belding Hem 6s '36	70	107⅝
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103	103
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	102⅛	102⅛
Boston & Me 5s '67	97½	97½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	40¼	40¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104	104
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97¼	97¼
Broadway con	41⅞	41⅞
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	105	105
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	101¼	101
By Products 5½s C	101	101
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99⅜	99⅜
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	93⅜	93⅜
Can Na tRy 4½s '57	93⅞	93⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	93⅜	93⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s	101⅜	101
Can North deb 6½s '46	113⅝	113⅝
Can North sf 7s '40	110	110
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	101⅜	101⅛
Can South con 5s '62	103¼	103¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91⅝	91⅝
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102½	102½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	56	55¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¾	100¾
Ches & Ohio 4½s A	94¼	94¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	98¼	98¼
Ches & O con 4½s B	94	93¾
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	67	67
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	94	94
Chi B&Q 4s Ill div '49	96½	96½
Chi B&Q 4½s '77	65	64½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	100	100
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	100¼	100¼
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	100¼	100¼
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	84⅜	84⅜
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	73½	72
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92	91⅝
Chi & Nw 4¾s '97	99⅞	99⅜
Chi & Nw 5s gen '36	107⅜	107⅜
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96⅜	96⅜
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	93⅞	93⅞
Chi Un Sta 6½s,C '63	114½	114½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	64¼	64¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	95½	95
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	85¾	85¾
Clev CC&StL gen 5s '93	88¾	88¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	102¾	102¾
Colonial Oil 6s	82	99¾
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	100	99¾
Colum Gas 4½s	92	91½
Com Az Barraqua 7½s '37	87	87
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	86½	86¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	62½	62
Con Gas 5½s '45	105¾	105
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	97	97
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	101	100⅝
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	68¼	68¼
Cuba RR 6s '36	90	90
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	96	95¾
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100¼	100¼
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	39	39
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103	103
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92	92
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93¾	93¾
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	96¼	96⅛
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	96⅛	96⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '35	100¼	100¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100½	100
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103	103
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94¾	94
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98½	98¼
Edith Rock 6s	100½	100½
Edison Ill of B 4s	96¾	96¾
Erie gen 4s '96	85	85
Eric '67	95½	95½
Eri con 7s '20	101⅞	101⅞
Fed & Trac 5s '42 sta	96	96
Fed &Trac 1st 6s '42	102	102
Fish bber 5s '41	82	82
Fla t Coast 5s '74	59⅞	59
Fla 6s '43	87	87
Gen ole 5½s '47	100⅝	100⅝
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102⅜
Gen Pet 5s '40	100¼	100¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	96⅝	96⅝
Gen Inv 5s	85	85
Geo Ala con 5s '45	99¼	99¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106⅜	106⅜
Goodyear 5s '57	92¼	92
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104⅞	104⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110	99¾
Great Northern 4½s S '76 D	96	95⅝
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	95½	95½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¾	110¼
Great Northern 7s	98¾	98¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99¾	99¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	103½	103½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103½	82⅝
Ill Cen 3½s Lou div '55	88	88
Ill Cen 4s '53	108½	108½
Ill Cen 5½s '34	98	98
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	70	70
Ind Limestone 6s '46	92¾	92¾
Inland Steel 4½s '78	97¾	97¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	66	66
Inter Rap Tran-rfg 5s '66	65½	65
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	56	56
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	90	90
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	92½	92½
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56	106	105
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	87	87
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	85¼	85¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	96¼	95⅞
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	89⅜	89½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	122½	121
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	96⅝	96⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s	90	90
Kendall 5½s ww	95¼	95¼
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	75⅝	75⅝
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	100	100
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	105	105
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	81¾	81¾
Keith 6s '46	88¾	88¾
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	102⅝	102⅝
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	100½	100½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103	102½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	99¼	99¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	81¼	80½
L'Autaro 6s '54	95	95
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	71	71
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	110¾	110¾
Lehigh Val Inc 6s '41	94¼	94¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	97½	97½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	97½	95¾
Long Island deb 5s '37	95¼	95
L&N 4½s ut cv '44	85	85
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '47	59½	59½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	98½	98½
McCrory 5½s '41	100	100
Mich Cen 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95½	95½
Mil El Ry & L 4½s '31	99⅞	99⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	98	98
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	83¾	83¾
Min StP&SSM 5½s '49	100	100
Min StP&SSM 6½s'31	101¼	101¼
Mo K&T pl 5s A '62	74¾	74½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	99¼	99
Mo Pac 5s G '78	111	110¾
Mo Pac 5½s '49	91¼	91¼
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	99¼	99¼
Montana Power 5s A '43	98⅞	98
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	77½	77½
Namm Sons 6s	101⅝	97⅞
Nat Acme 6s '42	98½	98¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	87	87
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	98¾	98¾
N O T & M inc 5s '35	89	89
NYC&HR con 4s '98	86¾	105⅝
NYC&HR rfg&im 5s 2013	105¾	106⅞
NYC&HR cv 6½s	107	107⅞
NY Dock 5s '38	78½	78½
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113⅜	113⅜
NY GELH&P 5s '48	105⅝	105¼
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	84	84
NY NH&H rfg 6s '67	91¼	91¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	130	130
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	56½	56½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	20½	20¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99½	99½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	88⅞	88⅝
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	56	56
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101	101
Nor Am Ed 5½s '59	100¾	100¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66	65⅝
Nor Pac gen 4s '97	88½	88½
Nor States Pow 5s B '41	105	105
Nor W Tel 4½s	98	98
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	105½	105½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	104	104
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	89¼	89
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101½	101
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	94½	94½
Pac of Mo 1st rfg 5s '30	100	100
Pac P&L 1st rfg 5s '57	102¼	101⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	99½	99½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99¾	80½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	81	99½
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	98	97⅞
Penn RR 4½s '63	101⅛	99
Penn RR con 4½s '60	99	103
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	103	106
Penn RR 5s '64	106	108⅛
Penn RR gen 5s '68	108⅛	100¼
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	100¼	103¼
Penn RR col 7s '30	103¼	103¼
Peo Pac L&C (Chi) 5s '47	103¼	91
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	91¾	98¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	98¾	87⅜
Phil Co 5s '67	87⅜	86
Phil & Read C & I 5s '53	86½	96
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	96½	106⅜
Pitts & C&StL 5s A '70	106⅜	99
Port Elec Pw 6s '4 7	99	99¼
Portland Railway 5s '30	99¼	98¼
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	98¼	99
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	99	94
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94	103
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	103	95¼
Pub Svc E & G 7s	95¼	55
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	55	99½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99½	95½
Purity Baking 5s '48	96½	

	High	Low
Revere 6s	103½	103½
Remington Rand 5½s ww	96½	96½
Richfield Oil 6s	95⅝	95⅝
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	102¾	102¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	97⅝	97⅝
Rutland Can 4s '49	75	75
St Law & Adr 6s	101	101
St L & S F 4s A '50	89	88¾
St L & S F 4½s '75	90	89⅜
St L & S F 5s B '50	102¼	101¾
St L S W 1st 4s '89	87⅝	87⅝
St L S W con 4s '32	98½	98
St L S W 1st 5s '52	97½	97½
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	66	66
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	67¼	67¼
Seabd A L con 6s '45	75¼	75
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	60¼	60⅝
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	69	69
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93¼	93
Shell Un 5s ct ww	98⅝	98⅝
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¾	97¾
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	95	95
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	91	91
Smith A O 6½s '33	101¾	101⅝
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102	102
So Colo Po w6s '47	103¼	103¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91⅜	91⅜
So Pac 4½s '69 w w	98¼	98¼
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	96	96
So Ry gen 4s '56	89¼	89¼
So Ry con 5s '94	107¾	107¾
So Ry gen 6s '56	116½	116½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	€23½	122⅝
So Ry gen 6½s '56	106⅝	106⅝
So Ry 5s Mem div '96	104⅝	104⅝
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104½	95¼
Stand Oil N Y 4½s '51	95⅝	89
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	89⅝	100
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	100¾	106⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅜	105¾
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105¾	101¼
Tex Corp 5s '44 rct	101⅜	100¼
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	100½	100¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100¾	105¼
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	105½	51
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	51	31¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31¼	100
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	100	100
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '30	100	99½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s ww	99¾	102⅞
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	103	96¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102¼	99⅝
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99⅝	107¾
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	107⅝	93½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97½	88
Union Pacific 4s '68	88	96⅜
Union Pacific 4½s '67	96⅜	107⅜
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	107⅞	86⅜
U S Rubber 5s '47	86⅜	100⅜
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅞	92⅝
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	93	98
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98	103¼
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	103¼	87½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	87½	103
Va Ry 5s '62	103	101
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101½	99¼
Wabash 6s B '76	99¼	100⅛
Wabash 2d 5s '39	100⅛	104½
Wabash 5½s '76	104½	100
Wabash Det 6s	100	88½
Walworth 6s '45	89	99½
Walworth 6½s '35	99½	99¾
Walworth 6½s ww	100	86
Warner Quinn 6s '39	86¾	89
Walworth 6½s xw	89	90
Washington Central 4s	90	102¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103¾	101½
Western Elec 5s '44	101½	98½
Western Pac 5s A '46	98¼	100½
Western Un 5s '51	100¾	109
Western Un 6½s '36	109	88
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	88½	101½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101½	103
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	37½
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	37½	37
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	37½	101
Wickwire Spen Steel	101	100
Youngstown Sheet	100	100¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100½
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	88¾	88¾
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	88¾	

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Feb 20	Last Feb 19
3½s '47	99.12	99.12	99.12	99.12	99.8
1st 4¼s '47	100.31	100.31	100.31	100.31	100.30
4th 4¼s '38	101.3	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.5
US 3¾s '43	99.21	99.21	99.21	99.21	99.17
US 3¾s '47	99.18	99.18	99.18	99.18	99.19
US 3¾s '47	99.18	99.18	99.18	99.18	99.19
US 4s '54	106.22	106.22	106.22	106.22	106.20
US 4¼s '52	110.24	110.26	110.26	110.26	110.22

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83	82¼
Adriatic El 7s '52	99	99
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	70⅝	70⅝
Akershus 5s '63	91⅞	91⅞
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	73	73
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	73	75
Antioquia 7s B '45	75	75
Antioquia 7s C '45	73½	73
Antioquia 7s D '45	75	75
Antwerp 5s '58	95¼	95¼
Argentine 5½s '62	92¾	92¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	97	96⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	97¼	97¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	97⅝	97¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	97	97
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	97¼	97
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	97½	97½
Australia 4½s '57	81⅜	81⅜
Australia 5s '55	88¼	88⅛
Australia 5s '57	88½	88¼
Batavia Pet 4½s '42	93⅝	93⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102¾	102½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111	111
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107¾	107⅝
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	116	116
Belgium (King) 8s '49	100½	100
Bergen (City) 6s '49	93½	93½
Berlin 6½s '50	91¼	90½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	90¼	88
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	88¾	90⅝
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	91⅜	94
Bogota (City) 8s '45	94¼	74¼
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	74½	8
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	91	91
Bolivia (Rep) 8s ct	103⅜	103⅛
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	85	85
Brazil (Cen Fed Ry) 7s '52	77	76½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76¾	76¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76¾	99⅝
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	96⅜	96⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41	101	101
Bremen 7s '35	79⅝	79⅝
Breda 7s ww	77	76⅝
Budapest (City) 6s '62	77	84⅜
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	85	89
Bulgaria 7½s '68	89¼	84½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	84¾	98
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	100	100
Can (Dom) 5s '31	103½	103
Can (Dom) 5s '52	89½	87⅜
Canaca Valley 7½s '46	87½	87⅜
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	94½	94
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	95¾	95¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	89	88¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89½	89
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90	101¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	76½	76½
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	76	75⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	91	91
Copn'h (City) 4½s '53	96¾	96
Copn'h (City) 5s '52	96	99¾
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	99¾	99¾
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	100	100
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	73	72¾
Cundi (Rep) 6s Jan '61	110	110
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109¼	109¼
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109½	109
Danish Mun 8s B '46	91⅜	91⅜
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	100⅛	100⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	98⅞
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅞	98
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	95	103¾
Duke Pow 6s	104	79½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	80	92
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	92	86
Finland 5½s '58	86	86
Finland 5½s '58	86	96
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	86	98¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98¼	100½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100⅞	96
Finnish A 6½s '54	98¼	96⅝
Finnish 5s '54	96¼	106¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	106½	103¾
French Nat SS 7s '49	103¾	114⅝
French (Rep) 7s '49	114¾	120⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121	107⅛
German 7s '49	107½	89
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	89½	82⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	83¾	84⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	83	84⅜
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	90½	90½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	94	115¼
Germ G E 4½s '40	115¼	102⅝
Germ G E 4½s '40 war	102⅝	99
Germ G E 7s '45	99	99¼
Graz 8s '54	99¾	86⅞
Greek 7s '64	86⅞	98
Greek 6s '68	98	96⅜
Hamburg 6s '46	96⅜	93¼
Harpen 6s '49 ww	93¼	101
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101½	86¼
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	87½	96
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96	95½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95½	99¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	99¾	94
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94¾	99¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '54	99¼	96¼
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	96¼	103¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103¾	75
Karstadt 6s '43	75	74½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95¾	95¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103½	68
Medellin 6½s '54	68	20
Mex (City) 6½s '52	20	90¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90¼	74⅝
Minas 6½s '53 ct	74⅝	97
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	97¼	105
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	105	85¾
New So Wales 5s' 57	85½	86⅞
Nord Germ Lloyd 6s' 47	87¾	97
Norway Bank 5s '67	97	101
Norway (King) 5s '65	101¼	103
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103¼	103
Norway (King) 6s '43	103¾	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	103¾	91¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¾	87⅜
Norwegian El 5½s ct '57	91¾	87
Nuremberg 6s '52	88¾	97⅜
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	97⅜	101½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	101½	93
Oslo (City) 6s '55	93	90¼
Oslo G & E 5s '63	90¼	101⅜
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	101⅜	103
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	103¼	105⅞
Paris-Lyons Med 8s '58	105⅞	
Paris-Lyons-Int ctf 7s '58		

*Par unsettled.

	High	Low
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	101¼	101¼
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	77½	77½
Peru 6s '60	75⅛	75¼
Peru 7s '59	93¾	93⅜
Poland 6s '40	75⅛	75⅛
Poland 7s '47	94⅜	94⅜
Poland 8s '50	94⅝	94¼
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	95	95
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	102	101
Rhine West '53 ww	92⅝	92
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	90	90
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	74⅝	74⅝
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	69	69
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	69	69
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	79	79
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	77½	77
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	96⅛	96⅛
Rio G do Sul '52	90¼	90¼
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	93⅝	93
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '45	75¼	75¼
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	75¼	67
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	67½	67
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	91	90¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	90½	98⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	98⅝	107⅝
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅝	79¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	79¾	90¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s 62	90¼	87¼
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	87¼	105
Siemens 6½s ct '51	105½	73½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	73½	103½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	103⅜	104½
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	104½	108
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108¼	103⅜
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103⅜	92
Styria (Prov) 7s '48	92	89¾
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	89¾	103½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '52	103½	90¼
Tollma (Dept) 7s '49	90¼	72
Uligawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	72	99⅝
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	99⅝	104½
Uni Stl W Burbock 7s '51	104½	103⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	103⅞	87⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	87⅝	96
Venetia Mtg Bk 7s '52	96	90½
Warsaw 7s '58	90½	77
Tokohama (City) 6s '61	77	96

DIVIDENDS

Shell Union Oil Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 35 cents on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record March 6 and $1.37½ on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

Allied Products Company declared a dividend of 50 cents on the common and the regular quarterly of 87½ cents on the Class A stock, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 10. Three months ago a similar dividend was paid on the common.

Cities Service Company declared the regular monthly dividends of 2½ cents and ½ of 1 per cent in stock on the common, 50 cents on preferred and preferred BB stock and 5 cents on preferred B, all payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

International Silver Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 12.

Consolidated Railroads of Cuba declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 10. Cuba Railroad declared a dividend of $1.20 on the common, payable March 28 to stock of record the same day.

Garlock Packing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 14.

C. M. Hall Lamp Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable March 15 to stock of record March 1.

Paraffine Company, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Mar. 27 to stock of record Mar. 17.

Texas Gulf Sulphur declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Mar. 15 to stock of record Mar. 3.

Standard Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on $4 preferred stock, payable Mar. 15 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Merrimac Hat Corporation declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1 a share on the preferred ($50 par) and common stocks, both payable Mar. 1 to stock of record Feb. 24.

Merrimac Hat Corporation declared the usual quarterly dividends of $1 a share on the preferred and common stocks, both payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 24.

Beatrice Creamery Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MORGAN IN THE SEMIFINALS

Just Manages to Defeat Lord Aberdare in Five-Game Battle at Racquets

Hewitt Morgan, graduate of Harvard University in 1917, advanced to the semifinal round of the United States racquets singles championship this morning when he just managed to defeat Lord Aberdare of England formerly known as the Hon. C. N. Bruce, after a five-game battle on the court at the Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston, 11—15, 17—14, 15—4, 16—18, 15—13.

The dashing Englishman, who as a general rule only plays on a racquets court three weeks out of a year in his home country, displayed a championship game in spite of the fact that he has been way off form for a week or more while in this country on tour. Both he and Morgan handled their shots remarkably well, but the Englishman is in a class by himself in service.

Eight Points Off Service

Lord Aberdare won the toss for service, and took two quick points by placing his service shot well down in the corner, and when the ball came out it was unplayable. This was true of most of his points off service, and he scored the unusual number of eight in the first game. In this first game the Englishman was never headed, but his lead was threatened often.

The second game which finally went to Morgan was a fine exhibition of all kinds of shots, low, high, round-the-court and many unplayable. Lord Aberdare won seven points off service, and when he was leading at 14—11 he had a chance to take the game on his service, but Morgan returned it and won a point on the rally. With the score tied at 14-all Morgan did his best to keep his opponent from scoring. He was successful and ran out three points for the game at 17—14.

The third game was the only one-sided game of the match. Morgan scored a lead of 8—love. Then the Englishman scored three points, but he only managed to win one more point in this game which Morgan took at 15—4.

Morgan took the lead in the fourth game only to have the Englishman draw level at 7—all and forge ahead, leading at 11—7, 11—9, 13—10, but Morgan drew level at 13—all. With the game set 5, Lord Aberdare ran up a lead of 4—0, only to see his opponent score three points, but he was successful and won the game to even the match at two games—all.

Hard Match to Lose

Lord Aberdare scored an early lead in the fifth and deciding game, but at 4-love he dropped a point, then another. From here on Morgan kept within two or three points of his English opponent until he drew up to a point behind him at 12—11. Then Morgan drew level at 12—all. Here the Englishman broke his racquet, one of many broken by both players during the morning, and failed to return the ball on the next two points. Just when he was getting the "feel" of the racquet Morgan set a pace which forced the Englishman to run, but he was not equal to the craftiness of the New Yorker, and dropped two points and the match. It certainly was a hard match to lose, as both did remarkably well under the circumstances—Lord Aberdare a little off his regular form and Morgan pretty nearly exhausted.

W. Palmer Dixon of New York, former squash racquets star in Boston and the New York districts, ran up a lead of 2 games to 1 and 6—1 in the fourth game against Charles J. Coulter of New York only to see his advantage swept away by the dogged persistence of Coulter in a second round match, Wednesday. Coulter at this point was fairly winded and Dixon, perhaps, believed he had the match well in hand and failed to press his advantage. The tide had turned and Dixon lost the fourth game at 17—15.

The fifth and deciding game was all in the favor of Coulter who won at love, scoring point after point on service and forcing Dixon so hard that the latter lost all control and sent ball after ball into the board.

Huntington D. Sheldon, the present United States champion, swept through another victory, entering the quarter-final round by defeating Stanley W. Pearson of Philadelphia, 15—8, 15—9, 15—9. Sheldon's sureness of himself, splendid stroking, and fine footwork impresses those who watch him.

Peter W. Kemp-Welch of England, who with Duncan Cambridge is the youngest of the English team now in this country, gained a quarterfinal round bracket with his victory over Constantine Hutchins of Boston, 15—5, 15—6, 15—9. A feature of Kemp-Welch's game is his fine wrist-play, which few players in the United States can claim. He is a light-weight and very sure of foot, smashing the ball round the court with such speed that it is hard for the average eye to follow. Perhaps that is why the game of racquets will never become popular from the spectator's viewpoint. The summary:

UNITED STATES RACQUETS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP
Second Round

Huntington Sheldon, New York, defeated Stanley W. Pearson, Philadelphia, 15—8, 15—9, 15—9.

Charles J. Coulter, New York, defeated W. Palmer Dixon, New York, 3—15, 18—14, 10—15, 17—15, 15—9.

Peter W. Kemp-Welch, England, defeated Constantine Hutchins, Boston, 15—5, 15—6, 15—9.

SANTA CLARA NINE DEFEATS STANFORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANTA CLARA, Calif.—Stanford University's baseball team encountered its first defeat of the Pacific Coast Conference season when it lost to the University of Santa Clara nine by a 2-to-0 score here Wednesday afternoon. Neither team had scored up to the third inning, when J. A. Axt '30, Santa Clara's catcher, singled over second and B. J. Corboline '31, outfielder and H. W. Roland '31, also an outfielder, safely crossed the plate.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Santa Clara	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Stanford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1

Batteries—Gaddy and Axt; Loomis and Hardy. Umpire—B. Oliver. Time—1h. 35m.

RED SOX SIGN YOUNG RECRUIT

From the office of the Boston American League Baseball Club this morning comes the report that the Red Sox has signed Franklin Milliken, pitcher, who played last season with the Roslindale team of the Twilight League, in Boston. He is a former Bates College athlete, stands 5 feet 10 inches tall, and is 24 years old. Former manager William F. Carrigan of the Sox, thought highly of the young man and recommended him to President J. A. R. Quinn. Hugh Duffy, former Boston outfielder and Scout David Morey also mentioned him as a likely prospect. The Red Sox's secretary, Hugh Mason, also announced that he has received the signed contracts of E. F. Carroll and H. M. Lisenbee, both pitchers.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

Chicago 12, Northwestern 4.

Providence Adds to Lead of League

Defeats Tigers, 4-2—Arrows End Losing Streak in Philadelphia

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	19	3	8	93	76	41
Boston	13	4	14	114	104	30
New Haven	12	5	13	73	74	29
Philadelphia	13	2	15	87	89	28
Springfield	10	2	17	62	86	22

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Providence 4, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 5, Springfield 4.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Scoring three goals in the second period, the Providence Reds defeated the Boston Tigers, 4 to 2, here Wednesday night in a Canadian-American Hockey League game.

Arthur Chapman was the chief factor in the Providence victory, scoring one goal and executing a perfect combination play to provide Hart with the pass for another. Burke scored Boston's first goal late in the opening period and Mackey netted the second in the final 20 minutes with one of his characteristic drives from the blue line. The victory gives Providence an 11-point lead in the league standing. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		BOSTON
Hart, Harrington, lw		rw, Boyd, Mills, Manning
Chapman, L. Murray, Gaudreault, c		c, Waite, Burke
Gagnon, Cormier, rw		lw, Loucks, Osborne
Desmarais, Lesieur, ld		rd, Mackey, Contant
McVicar, Lesieur, rd		ld, Foster, Oatman
E. Murray, g		g, Reaume

Score—Providence 4, Boston 2. Goals—Chapman, L. Murray, Hart, Gaudreault for Providence; Burke, Mackey for Boston. Assists—Chapman, Gagnon, Cormier for Providence. Referees—W. J. Stewart and R. L. G. MacKenzie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Coming back from a losing streak of three-straight defeats, the Philadelphia Arrows had a hard time to win from the Springfield Indians in a Canadian-American Hockey League match here at the Arena Wednesday night, 5 to 4.

It was not until the last minute of play that Lessard put across the winning goal on an assist from Andrews. At that time it looked as though the match between the two would go overtime. Carrigan's spectacular playing in the last period enabled Springfield to tie the score. After the Arrows had a 4-to-2 lead midway in the period, he scored two rapid-fire goals. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA		SPRINGFIELD
Lessard, Coulter, Klein, lw		rw, Siebert, Dillon, Davies
Andrews, Taylor, Jackson, c		c, Carrigan, Maracle, Dillon
Cahill, Bradley, rw		lw, Bailey, Davies, Murphy
Nichols, Jackson, ld		rd, Callighen, Murphy
Peters, Coulter, rd		ld, McGowan, Dillon, Wilson
Roberts, g		g, Lamontagne

Score—Philadelphia 5, Springfield 4. Goals—Andrews 2, Peters, Klein, Lessard for Philadelphia; Carrigan 3, Callighen for Springfield. Assists—Andrews, Coulter for Philadelphia; Carrigan 2 for Springfield. Referees—E. M. Davin and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PICK-UPS

WITH the advance guard of the Chicago Cubs, Pittsburgh Pirates, and Chicago White Sox now en route to their respective spring training headquarters, and the New York Giants already on the field at San Antonio, one begins to realize that it will not be very long before the workmen will be oiling up hinges on the gates and dusting off seats in all American and National League parks, April 15, the opening date for the American League, is less than eight weeks away, and the daily news that will soon begin to come from the South will keep the fans so occupied that the time, no doubt, will pass more quickly than one would realize.

Carl O. Hubbell is causing the Giants and mostly Manager McGraw, a great deal of concern. The veteran pitcher, who during 1929 was the lone possessor of a no-hit game and that against the Pirates, was reported to have left his home in Meeker, Okla., many days ago, but to date has not been heard from. Just what has delayed him is not known. However, it is not because he is dissatisfied with the terms the club has offered him, as he signed his contract several weeks ago.

Also from the Giants' camp comes the report that John W. Scott and Travis C. Jackson, who refused to accept the salary offered them, are still unsigned. Scott, a pitcher, has been working out regularly with the team; but Jackson, a veteran shortstop, is merely enjoying the sunny climate.

Joseph V. McCarthy, manager of the Chicago Cubs, has said that he is depending a great deal on Lester R. Bell to cover third-base for the National League champions. That position has been a problem to the Cubs in past years because of the need of, not only a good fielder, but also a hitter and Bell can hit. The former St. Louis Cardinal and Boston Brave should be a big asset to the Chicago team in its coming pennant race.

When Owen J. Bush left Chicago last Sunday with the battery squad of the White Sox, many were surprised to see only five players in the party. This is explained by the fact that almost the entire team has been in its San Antonio training camp for more than a week.

KLEINSMID IS NAMED DELEGATE-AT-LARGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—President R. B. von KleinSmid of the University of Southern California has received and accepted an invitation from the Amateur Athletic Union to become a delegate-at-large to the board of governors for 1930. The invitation was made by Avery Brundage of Chicago, president of the A. A. U.

President von KleinSmid was also asked to serve on two committees of the A. A. U., which will annually decide upon the athlete who stands out most prominently as a leader and the athlete who has done the most for amateur sport. The athlete rated as the best leader must be selected from the ranks of Americans and will be awarded the James E. Sullivan gold cup, while the athlete selected as the one who has done the most for amateur athletics may be chosen from any nation and will receive the Sullivan memorial medal. Both of these awards have just been established by the A. A. U., according to President Brundage.

RICE WINS STATE TITLE

William H. Rice Jr. of the Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club is the new squash racquets champion of Massachusetts as the result of his victory over William F. Howe Jr. of the Union Boat Club, in the final round of the state individual tournament held on the courts of the Union B. C. The score was 15—9, 15—6, 6—15, 17—15. This is the first time Rice has won the state championship which was first played for in 1908. Rice, Howe, R. C. Cooke, Union B. C., Ralph E. Stuart, Newton Centre and F. W. Parmenter of Walkover Club of Brockton have left Boston for the United States championships to be played in Chicago over the week-end.

COLUMBIA CLUB THE CHAMPION

Three Rounds Remain in Class A Squash, but Victory Is Certain

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W.	Rounds L.	Matches W.	Matches L.	Pct.
Columbia Univ. C.	11	0	61	16	1.000
N. Y. Athletic C.	7	4	55	22	.636
Crescent A. C.	7	4	46	31	.636
Harvard Club	6	5	39	38	.545
Princeton Club	*4	6	33	37	.400
Yale Club	4	7	30	47	.363
Fraternity S. T. C.	*2	8	19	51	.200
Park Ave. S. C.	2	9	18	59	.181

*One round unplayed.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Columbia University Club, for the third year in succession, is the metropolitan Class A squash tennis team champion. Though there are three rounds still scheduled, it is four rounds ahead of both New York Athletic Club and Crescent Athletic Club, who are tied for second place.

This came about Wednesday, when the champions defeated Yale Club, 7—0, on the Columbia Club courts. The Crescent Athletic Club, which was still within hailing distance, having lost only three rounds previously, was defeated by New York Athletic Club, 6—1, on the Winged Foot courts.

The third match played went to Harvard Club, largely through defaults, when Park Avenue Squash Club encountered the former title holders on the Harvard Club courts, and lost, 5—2. Princeton Club and Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, the other teams in the league, postponed their match, as each refused to take a default, due to the absence of several players on both teams.

Interest in the matches largely centered on the play of the leaders, who are now busily preparing for the United States championships, which start next week on the Yale Club courts.

Rowland B. Haines, the United States champion, and leadoff man for the new champions, encountered Thomas R. Coward, former title holder, and had one of the hardest battles to overcome the craft of the Yale Club star, the score being 9—15, 17—15, 18—13. Fillmore Van Sinderen Hyde, the predecessor of Haines in the title, also had much opposition to face before he could defeat Frank A. Sieverman Jr. of the Park Avenue Squash Club, 18—16, 15—13. Lastly, Harry F. Wolf of the New York Athletic Club and Edward R. Lorigan of the New Moon team fought out three games before the former, who is the New Jersey champion, and has victories over Haines to his credit this season, could win by a score of 12—15, 15—3, 15—8. The summary:

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 7, YALE CLUB 0

R. B. Haines, Columbia, defeated T. R. Coward, Yale, 9—15, 17—15, 18—13.

D. W. Haines, Columbia, defeated R. J. Larner, Yale, 15—12, 10—15, 15—12.

W. M. Lee, Columbia, defeated Prescott Delavarts, Yale, 15—13, 15—12.

F. V. Brodil, Columbia; defeated W. W. Holden Jr., Yale, 15—13, 18—14.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia, won from Yale Stevens, Yale, by default.

R. H. Reuter, Columbia, defeated Norman Dodd, Yale, 15—9, 15—6.

H. G. Larson, Columbia, defeated T. L. Bates, Yale, 15—12, 13—18, 17—16.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 6, CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 1

H. F. Wolf, New York, defeated E. R. Larigan, Crescent, 15—3, 15—8.

Barwell Elliott, New York, defeated J. C. Tredwell, Crescent, 15—9, 15—7.

R. M. Kirkland, New York, defeated E. W. Kleinert, Crescent, 15—12, 15—10.

F. M. Loughman, New York, defeated C. M. Bull, Crescent, 15—9, 18—14.

J. C. Lyons, New York, defeated R. G. Messer, Crescent, 15—4, 14—17, 18—13.

S. R. Greene, New York, defeated F. C. Hart, Crescent, 17—15, 15—10.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated E. J. Gleason, New York, 8—15, 15—9, 15—12.

HARVARD CLUB 5, PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 2

F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard, defeated F. A. Sieverman Jr., Park Ave., 18—16, 15—13.

E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard, defeated Henry Reeve, Park Ave., 15—7, 15—8.

A. M. Thompson, Park Ave., won from Murray Taylor, Harvard, by default.

C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard, won from A. L. Noel, Park Ave., by default.

D. B. Carson, Park Ave., won from G. B. Woods, Harvard, by default.

E. H. Heminway, Harvard, won from J. K. Smith, Park Ave., by default.

G. A. Browneli, Harvard, won from Merle Johnson, Park Ave., by default.

London Advances to Second in Race

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Cleveland	20	8	5	96	57	48
London	20	3	11	95	75	43
Buffalo	20	2	11	73	49	42
Detroit	17	5	10	85	57	39
Windsor	15	6	11	92	68	36
Hamilton	8	6	19	75	91	22
Niagara Falls	6	6	20	54	87	18
Toronto	5	2	24	55	143	12

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—Led by the brilliant John Sorrell the London Club of the International Hockey League went into second place in the standing by defeating Windsor here on Wednesday night, 4 to 0, with Sorrell scoring all four goals. These goals sent him into the leadership of the league scoring list. London scored twice in each of the second and third periods, the last two goals being in the last three minutes of the game. The summary:

LONDON		WINDSOR
Sorrell, Palangio, lw		rw, Carson, Duncan
Rodden, Grosvenor, Rice, c		c, Neville, Hinsperger
Brydson, Groh, rw		lw, Emms, Lever
Loughlin, Pusie, ld		rd, Brown Bellemer
Holway, Briden, rd		ld, Tour, Moore
Dolson, g		g, Cox

Score—London 4, Windsor 0. Goals—Sorrell 4 for London. Assists—Holway, Rodden and Brydson for London. Referees—Gerald Goodman, London, and Percy Lesieur, Fort Erie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—Cleveland improved its hold on first place in the International Hockey League standing by defeating the locals, 2 to 1, in an overtime game here on Wednesday. The losers scored late in the second period, but the visitors tied early in the third and scored the winning goal after four minutes of the extra period. Doraty scored the tying goal and made the assist on the deciding one.

CLEVELAND		HAMILTON
Dunning, Brophy, Brown, lw		rw, Markle, Hamel, Gauthier
McGuire, Gray, c		c, Holliday, Kuntz
Williams, Doraty, Clark, rw		lw, Lauder, McIntyre
Macfarlane, ld		rd, Fournier
Frew, Young, rd		ld, Hoffinger, Paddon
Moore, g		g, Baxter

Score—Cleveland 2, Hamilton 1. Goals—Doraty and Gray for Cleveland, Fournier for Hamilton. Assist—Doraty for Cleveland. Referees—Isaac Master, Kitchener, and G. Penny, Niagara Falls. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

Columbia 32, Yale 28.
Pennsylvania 45, Rutgers 23.

Yale Swimmers Are Again the Victors

Defeat Columbia University, but Elis Lose Water-Polo Game

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE SWIMMING ASSOCIATION STANDING

College	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Yale	4	0	180	68	1.000
Rutgers	5	1	248	124	.833
Princeton	2	1	97	27	.667
Annapolis	3	2	176	134	.600
Columbia	2	2	128½	119½	.500
Syracuse	2	2	106	80	.500
Dartmouth	1	1	46	78	.500
Pennsylvania	0	4	71	177	.000
City College	0	6	63½	308½	.000

WATERPOLO STANDING

College	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Annapolis	5	0	298	57	1.000
Columbia	3	1	152	133	.750
Syracuse	3	1	112	92	.750
City College	3	3	142	138	.500
Yale	2	2	146	125	.500
Pennsylvania	2	2	142	153	.500
Rutgers	1	5	139	231	.166
Dartmouth	0	2	38	75	.000
Princeton	0	3	19	84	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Yale and Columbia Universities divided the events in their Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League meet Wednesday evening at the Columbia pool. The visiting team emerged victors in the swimming section of the program, 45 to 17, while the locals captured the waterpolo game, 32 to 28.

Columbia made a good stand against the perennial champions, capturing two firsts and one second place. Raymond M. Ruddy '32, won the quarter-mile, and George N. Rowlands Jr. '32, the 150-yard backstroke, while P. J. F. Callahan '32 was a good second in the breaststroke event. Several of the new comers who became eligible at the mid-year, were among the Columbia point-scorers, including Domenico S. Savoia '30, a former star, and J. A. Britt Jr., '32, a diver. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. L. Messimer '31, Yale; Hamilton Lincoln '31, Yale, second; Julius Dolgos '32, Columbia, third. Time—24 2-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by John Howland Jr. '30, Yale; J. R. Brines '32, Yale, second; L. M. Prince Jr. '31, Columbia, third. Time—54 3-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Raymond M. Ruddy '32, Columbia; E. C. Leedy '31, Yale, second; L. B. Osborne '32, Yale, third. Time—5m. 6 3-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by G. N. Rowlands Jr. '32, Columbia; E. G. Cahill '30, Yale, second; E. B. Paine '31, Yale, third. Time—1m. 48 4-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by N. W. Millard '30S, Yale; P. J. F. Callahan '32, Columbia, second; Giles Rae, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 39 3-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by W. S. Manuel '30, Yale (82.2 points); B. C. Smith '31, Yale, second (76.9 points); J. A. Britt Jr., '32, Columbia third.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Yale University (D. E. Forbes '32, C. G. Zug Jr. '31, D. H. Clement '31, F. E. Nyce Jr. '30). Time—1m. 39 4-5s.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—With G. H. Kojac '31 again scoring 12 points, Rutgers University easily defeated University of Pennsylvania in their Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League dual meet here Wednesday, 40 to 22. Pennsylvania, however, won the waterpolo game 45 to 23. Pennsylvania won three first places, but only captured two seconds. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by E. A. Teaf '30, Pennsylvania; F. M. Jelenko '30, Rutgers, second; W. J. Marquette '30 Rutgers, third. Time—25s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; E. A. Teaf '30, Pennsylvania, second; D. J. Creem '30, Rutgers, third. Time—53 4-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers; B. E. Marshall '32, Pennsylvania, second; E. F. Drake '32, Rutgers, third. Time—5m. 21s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; J. R. Armstrong '31, Rutgers, second; L. Bates '32, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1m. 47s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by C. H. Page '31, Pennsylvania; G. T. Cronin '31, Rutgers, second; W. J. Marquette '30, Rutgers, third. Time—2m. 48 4-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by T. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania, (98 points); P. J. Gariss '31, Rutgers, second (87 points); Paul Simsonson '31, Rutgers, third (76.8 points).

200-Yard Relay—Won by Rutgers University (G. T. Cronin '31, W. J. Marquette '30, F. M. Jelenko '30, G. H. Kojac '31. Time—1m. 39 1-10s.

LONDON CRICKETERS OFF FOR ARGENTINE

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Fifteen cricketeers, captained by Sir Julian Cahn, a wealthy Nottingham sportsman, sail from London today for a month's tour of Argentine, where they will play seven matches, three of which are labeled "tests." Every international match is called a "test" these days, but actually the original signification of the word applies to cricket matches between England and Australia, although later expanded to include games with South Africa.

In other words, a "test" match proper is one in which the full strength of both countries is put on the field. Under this category it is impossible to include matches between Harold Gilligan's side and New Zealand or F. S. G. Calthorpe's team and West Indies. Including Cahn's party, due to reach Buenos Aires March 12 and return April 4, there are now three English cricketing teams on tours of various parts of the world where the sun shines.

COLUMBIA MAINTAINS LEAGUE LEADERSHIP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—Columbia University maintained its lead in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League Wednesday by defeating Cornell University in a closely fought game, 41 to 34. Columbia ran up a big lead from the start, but the local team almost overtook them in the second half. However, Louis Bender '32 and George Gregory '31 placed the visitors in the lead again and this lasted until the finish. The summary:

COLUMBIA		CORNELL
Schoenfeld, Middleton, lf		rg, Lewis, Bessemer, Donovan
Bender, rf		lg, Murphy
Gregory, c		c, Lewis, Schrender, Kendall
Tys, Lautkin, Obey, lg		lf, Zahn
Maguirk, Jones, rg		lf, Furman, Hall

Score—Columbia University 41, Cornell University 34. Goals from floor—Bender 4, Gregory 4, Schoenfeld 3, Tys 3, Maguirk 2 for Columbia; Lewis 4, Furman 2 Hall, Zahn, Schrender, Kendall for Cornell. Goals from foul—Gregory 3, Bender 2, Maguirk 2, Jones, Middleton for Columbia; Zahn 6, Hall 4, Murphy 2, Lewis 2 for Cornell. Referee—Murray. Umpire—Messer.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS TULSA OILERS 4-3

Minneapolis Holds Duluth Sextet to Overtime Tie

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Kansas City	16	10	11	53	50	42
St. Paul	14	11	12	73	66	39
Tulsa	13	12	11	65	58	38
Duluth	11	16	12	62	68	38
St. Louis	12	10	13	71	78	34
Minneapolis	11	9	18	60	64	31

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Minneapolis 1, Duluth 1.
St. Louis 4, Tulsa 3.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Scoring three goals in the first period, the Flyers were able to defeat the Tulsa Oilers, 4-to-3, here Wednesday night, in the final game of the current series. No more hockey will be played here until March 17 when the Flyers appear in their final series on home ice.

Tulsa was first to score, Johnson taking a short pass from Jamieson, who tore down the center lane. St. Louis tied the score a few moments later when Clarke skated through the entire Tulsa team in an individual rush. The third goal of the game was made by Breen who received a pass from Goyer, while Cameron added another point on a clever assist by Goyer.

Tulsa scored twice in the second period, while the Flyers scored once. Sheppard and McPherson were the ones to score for the Oilers while Goyer's third assist of the game was sent into the net by Clarke.

ST. LOUIS		TULSA
Hill, Powley, lw		rw, Johnson, Moffatt
Goyer, Acaster, c		c, Sheppard, McPherson
Cameron, Headley, rw		lw, Marker, Wakeford
Breen, Clarke, ld		rd, Williams
Jamieson, rd		ld, Hansen
Kearney, g		g, McCusker

Score—St. Louis 4, Tulsa 3.—Goals—Clarke 2, Breen, Cameron for St. Louis; Johnson, McPherson, Sheppard for Tulsa. Assists—Goyer 3 for St. Louis; Marker, Wakeford, Sheppard for Tulsa. Referee—A. J. Conroy. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—In a game featured by close checking on the part of both teams, Minneapolis and Duluth played a 1-to-1 overtime tie in an American Hockey Association game here Wednesday night.

Minneapolis gained a temporary advantage with the opening period two-thirds gone when Stuart batted the puck in from a scrimmage in front of the Duluth second. Midway in the second session Duluth equalized when Mitchell took Goodman's pass for an easy goal. The summary:

MINNEAPOLIS		DULUTH
Crawford, De Paul, Redding, lw		rw, Forslund, Merrill, Bailey
Denneny, Westwick, c		c, Scott, Mitchell
Gordon, Stuart, rw		lw, Green, Goodman
Seaborn, Burns, ld		rd, Langlois
Coutu, rd		ld, Davis, Bergi
Grant, g		g, Turner

Score—Minneapolis 1, Duluth 1. Goals—Stuart for Minneapolis; Mitchell for Duluth. Assist—Goodman for Duluth. Referee—Ambrose Moran, Regina. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

HOCKEY NOTES

MONTREAL hockey writers have frequently printed that Montreal Maroons do not look upon the Boston Bruins as particularly difficult to defeat, and state that Maroons will be confident when they face them in the playoffs; but for all that the Bruins have played Maroons four times this season and have won three of them, winning a possible six out of eight points.

Since 1924-25, when both the Maroons and Bruins started their careers as franchise holders in the National Hockey League, the two have met in 28 games, and the Boston team has won 18 and lost 10. In the six years the Maroons have never won the majority of games in any one year, their best being to break even in three of the years, and this includes the year they won the Stanley Cup. In the 28 games Boston has scored 60 goals to 52 for Maroons.

Where the grounds come from to establish Maroons favorites in any game against the Bruins are where full forces are available in, the face of these facts, is hard to understand unless it be to build confidence from a Maroon standpoint.

The Boston Tigers have already lost one player to the major league this year and the next to go should be Frank Waite, the center. His ability would be a boon to the chances of Ottawa, Toronto and Chicago right now. Pittsburgh and America of course could use him; but they are not out to make the playoffs. Waite is a play-maker and not too hard to follow.

In a recent game between Portland and Vancouver at Portland in the Pacific Coast Hockey League, the players made something of a record by continuing play from the starting whistle for 17m. 12s. before another whistle.

The Boston Bruins have established something else in the way of a record—they have not lost a game in Canada this season, and, excepting for the coming playoffs, they do not play across the border again, neither have they lost a game on Pittsburgh or Detroit ice. Boston, Chicago and New York are the only places the Bruins have lost in this season.

The Oakland Hockey Club franchise in the California Hockey League has been sold to Allen and Cahill, owners of the Oakland Ice Arena, for $25,000, by Joseph Ganguish and William B. Hassett of Saskatoon, who were persuaded to buy the same one year ago for $5000 by James Tuthill, president of the league. Hassett is to remain as manager of the team, while Ganguish, who produced many of the present-day stars in the National Hockey League from the prairies of Canada, will probably purchase a franchise for Sacramento or Long Beach, Calif.

NORGREN TO COACH BASEBALL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—N. H. Norgren, head basketball coach at University of Chicago, is to resume charge of the varsity baseball team, now that H. O. Crisler has signed with University of Minnesota as football coach and athletic director. The return of Norgen to the baseball leadership is announced by Prof. A. A. Stagg, veteran athletic director. Norgren was coach of the varsity ball team from 1922 to 1926 inclusive, when Crisler was given the place in order that he might direct one sport. Norgren will take the team to Japan this summer on the trip that the Maroons make each five years. He has previously made the tour as a player and as coach.

PORTUGAL SELECTS PONTES

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—The Portuguese Olympic Committee, preparing for the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles, elected Dr. José Pontes president of the executive committee on Wednesday. Lieut-Col. José Luis de Moura, Civil Governor of Lisbon, was named a member of the executive committee.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 67

JAMES A. JARVIS
Pittsburgh, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Pittsburgh Pirates in the National Hockey League in the fall of 1929. He was born at Fort William, Ont., Canada, Dec. 7, 1907. He is 5ft. 7in. in height, weighs about 165 pounds, shoots left-handed and plays left wing. His record:

1925-26—Fort William Jrs., Thunder Bay League.
1926-27—Fort Arthur Jrs., Thunder Bay League.
1927-28—Port Arthur Srs., Thunder Bay League.
1928-29—Port Arthur Srs., Thunder Bay League.

Amateur Ski Jump Mark Is Bettered

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Steamboat Springs, Wyo.

LEAPING 212 feet in perfect form, Cuttrom Paulsen of the Norge Ski Club, Chicago, set a new world's amateur ski jump record here Monday during the annual winter sports carnival. The former record was 210 feet. Pressing Paulsen for honors was Peter Falstad, Canton, S. D., who made a jump of 206 feet.

Davidson Makes Bid for Class B Title

Runner-Up Two Years Ago Defeats City Athletic Club Star

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—John S. Davidson, of the Yale Club, runner-up for the title two years ago, made a formidable bid for the United States Class B squash tennis championship on Wednesday at the Park Avenue Squash Club, when he defeated Seymour L. Samuels, No. 2 on the champion team of the City Athletic Club, at the start of the third round play. It was a closely fought match, but Davidson, who has not been competing much for the last two years, showed all his former skill and finally won by a score of 15—7, 14—17, 15—11.

Another surprise victory for a Yale Club player came when Alfred T. Mahan, who is not even on the Class C team of his club, defeated Frederick M. Warburg, of the Harvard Club, in another third round match, 15—10, 6—15, 15—5.

The second round was completed without surprises, except that R. C. Hynson of the Princeton Club defeated his team mate on the Class C team champions, Frank J. Walters, who is also the National Class C champion, in straight games, 15—8, 15—2. They have been close contenders for the club leadership all season.

The third round will be completed this afternoon, and many close matches are likely, as the field is closely bunched. The tournament has brought out the greatest number of high class players in the second group ever seen in this event.

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated R. H. Wessman, Park Avenue S. C., 12—15, 15—11, 15—2.

L. A. Strasser, City A. C., defeated R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—11.

J. R. Fritts Jr., Montclair A. C., defeated C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, 13—15, 15—7, 15—4.

C. W. Fyfe, Crescent A. C., defeated F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., 17—14, 15—10.

R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated F. R. Walters Jr., Princeton Club, 15—8, 15—2.

Third Round

A. T. Mahan, Yale Club, defeated F. M. Warburg, Harvard Club, 15—10, 6—15, 15—5.

H. P. Cole, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, 15—7, 15—8.

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, defeated C. B. Mergentine, City A. C., 15—12, 18—15.

J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, defeated S. L. Samuels, City A. C., 15—7, 14—17, 15—11.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST DOWNS SUNDERLAND

BY R

NEW YORK CURB

(Continued from Page 11)

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Morrison Elec	39½	39½	39½
B			
1 National Am. Co	8½	8½	8½
1 National Aviation	13	13	13
••2 Nat Family Stores	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Nat Food Prod B	3½	3½	3½
2 Nat Fuel & Gas	32¼	32	32
9 Nat Investors	27⅛	26⅝	26½
1 Nat Pow & Lt pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Nat Pub Serv A	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
4 Natl Steel xw	64⅞	63¾	64¼
2 Natl Trans	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
12 Nat Union Radio	7	5⅞	7
1 Nehi Corp	23	23	23
†50 Neiser Bros pf	123	123	123
1 Nelson Corp (Al)	30	30	30
1 Neptune Me A	18	18	18
†10 N E Power pf	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 N J Zinc new	83	83	83
4 Newport Co	31⅞	30	31⅞
1 Newport rts	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 N Y Investors	26	26	26
1 N Y Mdse	22	22	22
2 N Y Rio & B A	11	11	11
25 N Y 6½% pf	116	116	116
21 Niagara Hud P	16½	16⅛	16⅜
8 Niag H P A war	5	4⅞	5
3 Niag H P B war	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2 Niag Shares of Md	16	16	16
4 Niles Bem Pond	41¼	40	40
1 Nipissing Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4 Noranda Mines	40½	39½	39½
16 No Am Aviation	9	8½	8½
1 No Am Util Sec	7½	7½	7½
1 No Cent Texas	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 No States Pow A	183	180⅝	183
3 Novadel Agene	28	28	28
O			
1 Ohio Cop	1	1	1
1 Ohio Oil	68	68	68
5 Oil Stocks A	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Outboard Mot A	14	14	14
2 Otis Elev new	81½	81	81
2 Overseas Sec	16	15⅝	16
P			
1 Pacific G&E 1pf	26½	26½	26½
4 Pacific Pub Ser	35⅞	34½	35½
4 Pacific West Oil	13½	13	13
24 Pandem Oil	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
4 Paramount Cab	10⅝	10⅜	10½
42 Pennroad Corp	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞
2 Peoples Lt Pw A	32½	32½	32½
5 Petroleum Corp	21	20⅝	20⅝
1 Pilot Radio A	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
4 Pitney Bowes new	13½	13⅛	13⅛
1 Pitts Lake Erie R	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1 Plymouth Oil	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
6 Polymet Mfg	14¼	14	14
1 Premier Gold	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
28 Prince&Whitely	9¾	9¾	9¾
•1 Prince&W pf	38	37⅜	37⅜
74 Prudential Invest	18¼	17½	17½
41 Pub Util Hold	21⅝	21	21
R			
9 Radio Products	24½	24¼	24¼
1 Ry&Util Invest Co	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Rainbow L Prod A	14½	13	14½
3 Rainbow L P B	7¼	7	7
3 Reiter Foster	24	23½	23½
1 Reliable Stores	17½	17½	17½
3 Reliance Manage	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1 Repetti Candy	⅜	⅜	⅜
3 Repub Steel Corp	76	75	75
5 Repub Steel C pf	94½	94½	94½
2 Rike & Kumler	28	28	28
2 Roan Ant Cop	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
4 Root Ref cv pr pf	15	15	15
S			
125 Saf Car H & L	130¼	130¼	130¼
50 St Anthony Gold	¼	¼	¼
24 St Regis Paper	24⅝	24	24
2 Salt-Creek Prod	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Segal Lock	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3 Selected Indust	9½	9½	9½
3 Selected Ind 2d pd	74	73⅝	73⅝
2 Selected Ind pr pf	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
1 Self Prov Stor	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8 Sentry Saf Cont	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
3 Shattuck Denn	27⅛	27	27
2 Shawin Water	75	75	75
17 Shenandoah	13½	13¼	13½
19 Shenandoah pf	43	42⅜	42⅜
12 Sierra Pac El	53½	54⅛	54⅛
†10 Siemen & Halske	473	473	473
†40 Singer Mfg	520	520	520
1 Singer Mfg Ltd	6½	6½	6½
1 Sisto Financial	23½	23½	23½
3 Sonora	⅛	⅛	⅛
8 So'eastPw&Lt pf	116½	115⅞	116½
1 So'eastP&L pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
24 So Cal Ed rts	3½	3⅜	3⅜
2 So Colo Pow A	24	24	24
4 Southern Corp	7	7	7
1 So Penn Oil	38	38	38
3 Southland Royalty	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2 So'westGasUtil	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
1 Span&Gen rcts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Standard Dredging	23½	23½	23½
47 StandOilIndiana	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
1 StandOilKan	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
9 Stand Oil Ky	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
1 Starrett Corp pf	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
4 Stutz Mot Car Am	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3 Sun Invest	17	17	17
2 Sun Invest pf	42	42	42
1 Superheater	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
10 Swift Int	32½	32⅜	32⅜
2 Syracuse WM B	8½	8½	8½
T			
1 Tampa El	69½	69½	69½
14 Technicolor Inc	83	80¼	80¼
3 Texon Oil & Land	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 Thermoid Co	23	23	23
4 Third Nat Invest	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞
11 Transamer Corp	46½	46⅛	46⅜
4 Transamer CM rts	.03	.03	.03
6 Transcont Air Tr	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
1 Transcont Oil nw	17	17	17
1 Trans L D Pict A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
14 Tri Cont Corp	16	15⅝	15⅝
10 Tri Cont Corp pf	83½	82⅝	82⅞
2 Tri Cont Corp war	7½	7¼	7¼
7 Tri Utilities	47⅞	47⅛	47⅜
†80 Tubize Art Silk B	132¼	131	131
U			
1 Ulen & Co	19	19	19
3 Ungerleider Fin C	35	34½	34½
4 United Chemical	42	41	42
2 United Corp war	21⅜	21	21
1 Unit E Serv rts	1	1	1
29 Uni Fdrs Corp	43⅝	43¼	43⅜
41 United Gas	30¼	29⅝	30¼
204 Un Lt&Pow A	42⅞	40⅝	42¼
1 Un Lt&Pw con pf	108	107	108
•1 US Dairy Prod A	58	58	58
1 US Dairy Prod B	18	18	18
14 US Elec Power	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛
2 US Foil B	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
3 U S Lines pf	15	15	15
6 United Verde Ext	12¼	12¼	12⅝
15 Utility Equities	17⅛	16⅛	16⅝
56 Utilities P&L	23⅞	22⅞	23
2 Utility & Indus	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1 do pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
V			
3 Vacuum Oil	91	90	91
1 Van Camp Pack pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
4 Venezuelan Pet	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 Vick Finance	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
W			
1 Wayne Pump	13	13	13
1 Wenden Cop Min	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 West Mass Co	65	64⅝	65
DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)			
1 AlabamaPw4½s'67	93¾	93¾	93¾
15 AluminumLtd5s'48	98⅞	98	98
2 Am G&E 5s'28	94½	94½	94½
3 AmPw&L6s2016	106½	106½	106½
33 AmRollM5s'45	99½	99½	99½
9 Am Seat 6s'36	75	72	72
1 AmSolv6½s'36xw	93	93	93
5 Appalachi Pw5s'56	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
2 AssoG&E5½s'57	100	100	100
10 AssoG&E5s'48	79½	79⅛	79⅛
17 AssoTelUtil5½s'44	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
334 Balt & O 4½s'60	95⅜	95⅛	95⅜
1 BatesValve6s'42w	106	106	106
8 CanPacRy4s'54	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
2 CubAdmin5sA'53xw	75	75	75
42 CentStEl5½s'54	82½	81½	81½
6 CentStEl5s'48	81½	81	81⅛
15 CentStP&L5½s'53	90	90	90
2 Chicfly cod3s'27	68½	68½	68½
1 Clt S G P 6s'43	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Clt S P 5½s'58	86½	86½	86½
1 Clev E Ill 5s A'54	101	101	101
1 Clev E Illum 5s'61	107	107	107
1 Clev Term R 6s'41	95	95	95
1 Consol G&E 5s'58	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞
1 Cudahy P 5½s'37	96	96	96
4 Det C G 6sA'47	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 eDt nIt Brdg 7s'52	55	55	55
2 Det Int Tr 5½s'52	75	75	75
10 Det GG 6½A'57ww	79½	79	79½
2 Elec P&L 5s2030w	92½	92½	92½
5 Emp O&R 5½'42	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝
2 Fairbk M 5s'42	94	94	94
1 Firestn CM 5s'48	90	90	90
1 Firestn P 5s'42	94¼	94¼	94¼
8 Fla P&L 5s'54	86	86	86
10 Gat Pow 6s'41	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
21 Gen Th E 6s'44-'40	95	95	95
5 Gen WE 6sB'44	95	96⅛	96⅛
5 Ga. Pow 5s'67	96⅛	93⅝	93⅝
8 Gulf St Ut 5s A'56	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
3 H G G 6½s'43 ww	76½	76½	76½
2 Hous G G 6s A'43	79½	79½	79½
7 Hygr Fd 6s A'49	65⅜	75½	75½
19 Ind P&L 5s A'57	97	97	97
98 Ins Util In 6s'40,'107	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Int P Sec 7s E'57	98	98	98
2 Int P Sec 7s E'57	86⅛	86⅜	86⅜
1 In Co 5s A '47 ww	97	97	97
4 Inv Co 5s '47 xw	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Iowa-N L&P 5s'57	91	91	91
5 Kop G&C 5s '47	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 La P&L 5s '57	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1 Man Pw 5½s A '61	97	97	97
6 Memph N G 6s '43	98	98	98
33 M R Fu 6s '44 ww	115	113	112
1 M LH&P 5s A '51	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
22 Miss R F 6s '44 xw	93	92½	92⅝
2 Mor&Co 7½s '30	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
7 Narragan 5s '57	99	99	99
5 Nat Pub S 5s '78	76½	76½	76½
3 Neisner Br 6s '48	92⅞	92½	92⅝
9 NY FI 5½s '48 ww	86	86	86
7 NYP&L 4½s '67	92	92	92
123 No Am Ed 5s '69	95½	95	95
6 Nor State P6½s'33	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 No Tex Utl 5s'33 ww	97	97	97
2 Newest Pur½s'60	99¼	99	99
1 Ohio Pow 5sB'52	100	100	100
7 Oswego Rl 6s '51	99½	99½	99½
6 PacWOil6½s'42 ww	86½	86⅜	86½
1 Penn O E5½sB'59	95½	95½	95½
1 Penn O E5½sB'59	95½	95½	95½
6 Peop Lt&P5s'79 ww	75½	75½	75½

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend.

General Classified

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AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SAN LEANDRO, CALIF.—Nearly new Spanish stucco duplex, each 3 rooms, bath; completely furnished; garage, yard; near schools, churches, transportation; $8,000; good income; owner leaving. 1715 High St., Oakland, Calif.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW invention prevents shoulder straps slipping. Inexperienced Representatives can make extra money; commission basis; sample chain furnished representatives without cost. LINGERIE "V" COMPANY, 56 Lake St., North Windham, Conn.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.

Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

POSTAGE STAMPS

BEAUTIFUL sets of Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Austria, Holland, Luxemburg, other European countries; send for list, stating country. H. R. GIGER, 40 Sunnyside Way, New Rochelle, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

HOOD RIVER, ORE.—Improved irrigated farm cheap, easy terms; German or Scandinavian preferred. Write OWNER, 1220 Montello Ave.

ORANGE AND GRAPEFRUIT GROVES
A SPECIALTY
JOHN WEHR, *Realtor*
Clermont *(The Gem of the Hills)* Florida

ROCHESTER, MINN.—For sale, 20 acres 12 miles northwest of Rochester; $2000; plenty of good water, rich soil. Address 354 S. Michigan Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN of executive ability seeks position. Box D-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SALESMAN, experienced northern New Jersey territory, married, own car, seeks connection dependable manufacturer; salary or commission. X-10, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Local Classified

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ACCOUNTANTS

Wanted: New accounts to open or old accounts to keep for you. Whether your business is large or small, I give it expert attention.
EDWARD S. WELLS
8810 Sutphin Boulevard, Jamaica, N. Y.
110 West 42nd Street, New York City

ADOPTION

WANTED—To adopt baby girl under 2 years of age. X-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y., 111-04 106th St.—Two-family house 6 rooms, sun porch, separate furnace; garage; $50. Hollis 10263.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., 829 14th St., N. W.—Successful cafeteria, profitable, attractive; location AA-1; price and terms fair; in splendid condition, including apartment; owner retiring.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Successor to
FLORENCE SPENCER
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 43 Street, N. Y. C. Penn 0900.

A.B.C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Edgecombe 1772—New York City

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Capable (white) cooks, housework, chambermaids, couples; references investigated. BELLA BREGER, Licensee. Telephones Harlem 6264—2469.

Sales	High	Low	1:00
1 Phila El 5s '60	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Pitts Steel 6s '48	102	102	102
3 Poto Ed5sE'56	97	96⅞	97
5 Pow C Can5sA'57	105	105	105
1 P C Can 4½sB'59	83	83	83
3 Pwr CNY 5½s '47	96	96	96
29 Prov&G 4½s '47	96½	95¾	95¾
5 RelianceM 5sA'54	84	84	84
1 Ryerson&Son 5s '43	94	94	94
10 SEPL 6sA2025 xw	104½	104½	104⅝
6 South Cal Ed 5s '51	100⅜	100½	100⅜
5 So Sal Ed 5s '52	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 So Cal Gas 5s '37	91	91	91
3 So Nat Gas 6s'44	93	93	93
1 Sowest P&L 6sA'22	103½	103½	103½
2 Stand Inv 5½s'39	85½	85½	85½
13 Stand P&Lt 6s'57	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
9 Swift Co 5s'32	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Tex P&Lt 5s'56	96½	96⅜	96⅜
5 Thermoid Co 6s'34	94	94	94
6 Tri Util 5s'79	83½	83½	83½
2 Un Lt&Ry 5½s'52	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 UnL&Ry 6sA'52	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 U S Rub 6½s'33	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
9 UtilP&Lt 5s'59ww	86	86	86
5 Waldorf Ast 7s'54	91¼	91¼	91¼
3 Warner Bros 6s'39	107¼	104⅞	104⅞
23 Wash W Pur 5s'60	98⅝	98⅝	98⅜
20 WestUnTel 5s'60	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜

FOREIGN BONDS

1 BuenAProv 7s'52	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
6 Chile Cons 7s '60	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞
3 Chile Mtge B 6s '31	98½	98⅛	98½
2 Com Pri Bk5½s'37	86⅝	86	86
2 Cuban T 7½sA41	108	108	108
30 Euro El Cor6½s35	100	100	100
16 Fin RM Bk 6s'61	82½	82	82⅜
1 Frankfort 6½s'53	91	91	91
5 Gelsenkirchen6s'34	94	94	94
1 Ger Cons M 7s'47	93	93	93
1 Hanover City7s'39	96½	96½	96½
1 Isarco HydE7s'52	88	88	88
5 Lima City P6½s'58	83	83	83
7 Maranhao B7s'58	80	79½	80
1 Mendoza Pr7½s'51	90¼	90¼	90¼
3 Ruhr G C 6½sA53	82½	82½	82½
1 Santa Fe Arg 7s'45	87	87	87
5 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	75½	75½	75½
3 USSUW 6½A47ww	90½	90	90

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Feb. 20	Wk ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.34½	$1.39⅝	$1.65⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	1.01¼	1.05⅛	1.14⅜
Oats, 2 white	.54⅜	.56½	.63
Flour	6.20	6.45	6.60
Beef, family	28.00	28.00	31.00
Pork	29.50	28.50	29.50
Lard	.1125	.1150	.1230
Cotton, mid-up	.1540	.1590	.2025
Zinc	.0520	.0520	.0635
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	34.00	34.00	33.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1800
Tin	.3875	.3875	.49121/2
Rubber	.15374½	.1587½	.2490
Sugar	.0495	.0495	.0490
Lead	.0625	.0625	.0685
Print cloth	.0525	.0525	....

EUROPEAN ELECTRIC CORP.

ROME (AP)—Count Volpi di Misurata, former Minister of Finance, today told the Premier Mussolini of the organization of the European Electric Corporation for the development of electric power in Europe under Italian control and technical direction. The Count said American finance had contributed largely to the issue of the corporation's stock. The Premier expressed satisfaction with the former Finance Minister's initiative.

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CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

NEW PALTZ, N. Y.—Modern cottage, furnished; all improvements; garage; summer months; mountainous scenery. Phone Shore Road 8408.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

OFFICE FURNITURE

N. Y. C.—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio for sale. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33d.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Offices large or small, furnished or unfurnished; reception room with attendant; display, storage or shipping space if required; street floor entrance. MISS EMBREE, 20 East 41st St., near 5th Ave.

NEW YORK CITY—Decorator share handsomely furnished office, best possible location, with refined business man. Room 509, 489 Fifth Ave.

PAYING GUESTS

REST AND RELAXATION
AT "OAK REST"
REMODELED PRIVATE HOME ON HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING LONG ISLAND SOUND.
ADDRESS MRS. ETTA DOW
R. F. D. NO. 1 BRANFORD, CONN. 737-3

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Artistic and cultural environment for study and recreation; delicious table and moderate prices; oil burners and open fireplaces in both houses; Italian garden adds charm summer and winter; booklet. Phone Ronkonkoma 16.

PIANOS

MATHUSHEK—One of the world's best pianos; sold on easy terms.
RENTING PIANOS—Large assortment, small Grands and Uprights.
MATHUSHEK
37 West 57th Street, New York City

REAL ESTATE

APARTMENT SITE
North of 72nd South of 160th
Near Park Ave.

A CLIENT has authorized me to invite bids for the sale of a most desirable plot, 100x100. Ripe for improvement with high-class apartment.
Principals Only
Box Z-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 262 Commonwealth Ave.—Board and rooms, with and without bath. Telephone B. B. 2065.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Attractive home within walking distance of business section. M188 FANNIE A. FARGO, 484 Delaware Ave.

FOREST GROVE ARMS
71 Grove Street, Stamford, Conn.
Home of refinement offered those desiring accommodations in suburbs; attractive double or single rooms; 35 minutes from N. Y. City. Tel. 3645 Stamford.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON, Back Bay, 107 Gainsboro St.—Business girl with piano wishes a roommate, $4. Tel. Back Bay 8828.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Cozy room in private home; Christian Scientist preferred; centrally located; reasonable. 6-5182 after 6 p. m. 277 Wethersfield Ave.

NEW YORK CITY, 541 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORIOS, Mgr.

N. Y. C., 83rd (Corner B'way)—Suitable 2; southern exposure; twin beds, private shower, immaculate; quiet surroundings. Trafalgar 7363.

N. Y. C., 4 West 93rd St.—Single, double, en suite, housekeeping; every comfort; moderate terms; music student, business people. STILES.

N. Y. C.—Small refined family desire paying guest; 1 small room with private bath. Cathedral 9089. Broadway and 111th.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th St.—Attractive rooms, convenient, reasonable. TRIGGS, 3-E.

SWARTHMORE, 17 Miles from 69th Street Terminal, Philadelphia—Room for lady; desirable for one fond of nature; breakfast if desired. 308 Elm Ave., Swarthmore, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUSINESS executive, at present occupying position treasurer corporation doing $1,000,000 gross yearly, thoroughly experienced accounting, auditing, credits, collections, is open for new connection; no objection leaving Baltimore. Box 15, 1001 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT position desired by experienced young man, single; references exchanged. Box L-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED office manager and accountant, employed, seeks new connections; reliable; references furnished. Box J-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MAN employed daytime wishes evening work, any nature; clerical and musical experience. Box G-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MARINE engineer wishes position in radio business, preferably to work on all popular receiving sets to learn business; have some electrical experience. F-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, efficient American woman as companion. Write MRS. M., 594 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Christian Scientist preferred).

REFINED young German woman wishes to make herself generally useful in small family; no washing or heavy cleaning. Box B-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DEVELOP POISE—Social assurance, conversation, repartee, story telling. MLLE. LOUISE, Park Central Hotel, 56th St. and 7th Ave., New York. Circle 8000.

ELEANOR CUMINGS
PIANIST, ACCOMPANIST, TEACHER
Studios: Steinway Hall, New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y. Address: 250 Pondfield Road West, Bronxville, N. Y., or telephone Bronxville 0288.

UPHOLSTERERS

UPHOLSTERER—Furniture reupholstered at house or shop; perfect fitting slip covers, mattresses remade; first-class work guaranteed. R. W. FAUST, 94 Brainerd Road, Allston. Telephone Aspinwall 3172 (Mass.).

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Tinning
Jobbing a Specialty
234 Seaview Ave. Barnum 4110

The Laundry with Quality and System
Telephone Bar 2398
MODEL LAUNDRY CO.
864 Broad Street
LIEFELD BROS. Bridgeport, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
985 MAIN STREET

MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED
IMPORTANT SHOWING
Women's New Spring Shoes
$5.85
The new low price will be featured throughout the season.

WATKIN'S ART and FURNITURE STORE
68 CANNON STREET
Barnum 3501

Foster Besse Store
Final Clearance
Any Suit in the Store $27.50
Any Overcoat in the Store, $20.00
FOSTER SYSTEM CO.
956 MAIN STREET

HOWLAND'S
The February Furniture Sale Ends Within a Week
Many pieces of Fine Furniture are still available at savings prices.

Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Clarke's Pure Food Store
Norman St., Cor. Staples

Watches and Diamonds
Repair Department
The Highest Expression of Watchmanship—Bead Stringing
PARKER, *Inc.*, Jewelers
b. 2857 9 P. O. Arcade
Formerly D. A. Parker

EDWARD E. BURSEY
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wall Papers
Estimates cheerfully given Bar. 1691
716 Wood Ave.

Liedle's Delicatessen
48 WOOD AVENUE
CROSSE & BLACKWELL
Food Products

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

HARTFORD

Isaac A. Allen & Son
Incorporated
ARCHITECTS
MAJOR EARL C. POPP
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
100 Farmington Avenue 2-3937

Telephone 5-6603 *Repairing and Jobbing a Specialty*
HARRY D. HITCHCOCK
ELECTRAGIST 45 Preston Street

LINENS for the Home
WEEKS' LINEN SHOP
248 TRUMBULL STREET

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
Judd Building 75 Pearl St.
Phone 2-9832

THE LAUREL CAFETERIA
Opposite the Allyn Theater
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Home Cooking

THE LAURELETTE in STEIGER'S
ARTHUR C. GILMAN
Watchmaker and Jeweler
HARVEY AND LEWIS BUILDING
2 STATE STREET

DENNISTON & SON
INSURANCE
SAFE, SURE SERVICE
955 Farmington Ave. 4-4007

Evening Slippers of Rare Beauty and Quality
Exquisite Hosiery
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

WITKOWER'S
Established 1888
Booksellers and Stationers
77-79 Asylum Street
*An Up-to-Date and Complete LENDING

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

Fine Furniture

at Lowered Prices

During February

Whitney's

ALBANY, N. Y.

McLAUGHLIN HERLOG VERNOY ANTHRACITE SCOTCH COAL WEST-164

Terminal Street West 164-165
8-9 Plaza D. & H. Bldg. Main 7870-7871
Let Your Next Order Be
"ALLIANCE" COAL
One of the Highest Grades Anthracite
"Alliance" is the product of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., known as "Old Company" Anthracite.
"The Best Since 1820"

BANK by MAIL—

Over 13,000 of our 58,000 depositors, living in towns and villages where there are no savings banks, enjoy the safety, protection and big interest this old Mutual Savings Bank can give them on their savings.
Send for booklet on Banking by Mail

4½% Start saving and be independent—$1.00 will open an account.
Compounded Quarterly
The National Savings Bank
70-72 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

Danker FLORIST
40-42 MAIDEN LANE
Make Home Cheerful with Flowers from Danker's
ROSES—CARNATIONS—PLANTS—DECORATIONS
"We telegraph flowers to all parts of the world"

McManus & Riley
49-51 STATE STREET
On Giving a Man Something to Wear
Neckwear, Pajamas, Shirts, Hosiery, Lounge Wear, Accessories, Slippers, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Mufflers, Golf Attire, Jewelry

---

BOYCE & MILWAIN
66-68 STATE STREET
Stetson Hats for Men
$8.50 to $20.00
Royal Club, $5.00

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Wall Paper—Draperies
175 to 179 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 Broadway
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

COTRELL & LEONARD
472 BROADWAY
Early Spring Fashions for Men and Women

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS
HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

HOAG & TAYLOR
Maiden Lane and James Street
Gifts for Men

HARVEY'S GARAGE
United States Tires
Tydol Economy Gas
Veedol Oil—Storage—Washing
Accessories
251 HUDSON AVE. Tel. 3-4884

THE Tucker-Smith Agency, Inc.
FRANK P. TUCKER ALLYN M. SMITH
GENERAL INSURANCE
1 Columbia Place Head of Eagle Street
Dial 3-6471

BINGHAMTON

Hampton Restaurant
The Home of Delicious Foods
Business Men's Lunch, 35c
A Specialty, Steak Dinners, 50c
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
56 COURT STREET Phone Bing. 3114

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

Bronxville Garage Co., Inc.
Storage Garage Supplies Filling Station
3 Kensington Road Pondfield Road
Phone 3351-3352

EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACIST
Successor to Chambers Pharmacy
For Service and Quality
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Phones 1073—0459—3129

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE METHOD
Finger and Marcel Waving Manicuring
SARA H. FRY
10 Studio Arcade Tel. Bronx 3163
Station Plaza West, North End

Duleto & Comstock, Inc.
CLEANERS—TAILORS and HABERDASHERS
40 Palmer Ave.—6 Sagamore Rd.
Telephone 4070-4071

SHOP IN TOWN
Stationery, Pictures, Picture Framing
Candles, Books, Rental Library
and a Large Assortment of Gifts
MISS WILLIAMS GIFT SHOP
60 Pondfield Road

D. STRUSS, Inc.
Fancy Groceries, Delicatessen
Fruit and Vegetables
Phones 3817, 1054 56 Pondfield Road

Genungs Little Shoppe
100 PONDFIELD ROAD
Blankets, Negligees, Slippers
Hats, Dresses, etc.

Good Things at
The PONDFIELD SHOP
Books—Stationery—Toys—Gifts
76 Pondfield Road Tel. Bronx 2221

BUFFALO

Central DRY CLEANING CO. Supper 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults

Printing To Meet Your Requirements
Cards, Folders, Booklets, Announcements, Letterheads, Etc. *Seneca 0759*
Mark Hubbell Printing Co.
457 Washington St Mark Hubbell, Pres

The Vetter Beauty Shoppe
Mae A. Vetter
Running a Special This Month in
Realistic Permanent Waving
Also hair pieces to tuck in the short ends while letting your hair grow.
515 ELMWOOD AVENUE TEP. 4238
(At Utica St., over Iroquois Bakery)

Telephones: Tupper 0705. Tupper 0706
WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
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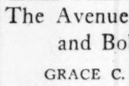

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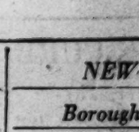

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: An American reformer. She was born in Adams, Mass., where her father was a cotton manufacturer. Her people were Quakers, among them one woman at least who had been a preacher; they held deep convictions and were not reluctant to express them vigorously when the occasion demanded. Not unnaturally, Susan, a child who read and wrote at the age of three, had her own definite views upon moral rectitude and she sometimes freely criticized the behavior of her elders. Some have asserted that, in her youth, she was a prig. Eager herself for knowledge, she spent several years in imparting it to others; but teaching was not a broad nor an active enough field for her. It became clearer that she was destined to be a reformer.

That was a day when reform was rampant in the land. To the Anthony home, then at Rochester, N. Y., came such agitators as Garrison, Phillips and Channing; Miss Anthony met her future co-workers, too, Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others. She first bespoke the cause of temperance; but soon she saw that, without equal political rights with men, women could accomplish little. She was so intense an abolitionist that, after the Civil War, when the Fourteenth Amendment was under discussion, Miss Anthony would have had it extend the franchise to Negro women as well as to Negro men. With 15 other women she once registered and voted at an election; for which breach of the law she was arrested, tried and fined; but she declared she would never pay a penny of that fine and she never did.

It is good to remember that she lived to see equal suffrage granted in four states of the Union. When the National Woman Suffrage Association was organized in 1869, Miss Anthony was its vice-president; and after that society was merged with the American Woman Suffrage Association, she served for years as vice-president and president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She was a woman of noble purpose, inspired with a burning zeal for reform—perhaps too aggressive, too intolerant of opposing views to her own—but nevertheless, as one historian has said of her, "she ranks high among the notable array of reformers, male and female, of her day."

Mechanic Opportunities

THE Sikorsky Aviation Corporation conducts a school for mechanics at its Bridgeport plant, and furnishes a trained mechanic with each Sikorsky amphibian sold. This practice has proved beneficial to the company and the customer, as well as to the mechanic himself.

Men who have had previous mechanical training, although not necessarily on aircraft, are given from three to six months' work in the service machine shop or with the service ground crew at Bridgeport, during which time they learn boat construction and the rigging of a ship, how to repair wings, struts, etc., covering all parts of the ship except the landing gear, motor, and instruments. If they prove apt students, they are transferred to the flight mechanics group and later, by arrangement with Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company, spend two weeks at the Pratt & Whitney factory in Hartford, learning the construction of the Wasp and Hornet motors.

When the mechanic has completed this course of training, he is ready to apply for his mechanic's license from the Department of Commerce, and be assigned to the next Sikorsky plane delivered. According to Sikorsky owners this system has materially decreased maintainance and repair bills on their ships.

In Lighter Vein

Settled

Klumseigh obtained a job as packer in a china warehouse. On the third day he smashed a big vase. On pay day he was called into the manager's office and was told that half his wages would be deducted each week until the vase was paid for.

"How much was the vase worth?" he asked anxiously.

"About $300," replied the manager.

"Hurrah!" shouted Klumseigh.

The manager stared.

"Well," said Klumseigh, "it looks as if I've got a steady job at last."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

It Can Be Done

Customer: "A Swiss cheese sandwich on rye bread, please."

Counter Man (repeating order): "Swiss on rye!"

Customer: "I beg your pardon, I wonder if I could change my order to American cheese?"

Counter Man: "Naturalize that Swiss!"

By Permission

"So your husband is letting his beard grow?"

"He is not letting it grow—I am letting him grow it." — *Moustique* (Charlerol).

Passing Show

Guest: "Well, I must be going now."

Friend of Hostess (aside): "He said that once before."

Hostess (also aside): "Yes, he always says it twice when he's going. He's an auctioneer."

The Helpmate

"Isn't it nice to have a husband who spends all his evenings at home?"

"Yes; I enjoy myself so much better when I know he's there with the children."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Attention Voice Students

To Rent—One room, good location, near School of Music. Bathroom has good acoustics.

A Quotation for Today

THE road to achievement is paved with mistakes that have been corrected.—ROY L. SMITH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This morning I told Sponge about the ol' sack I planned to have the Boss clean my paws with and I asked her if she had seen anyone take it off the porch—
"Yes," she purred, "Lucy put it in the basement"—
So straight to the basement I went, and after sniffing around a while, I found it and dragged it upstairs—
There I ran into Lucy and my troubles began! She wanted to take it away from me, but I held on to it and wiggled my tail for all I was worth and finally I convinced her that it really belonged to me—
Then I took it out behind the garage where I keep my collection of bones and things, and there I hope it will stay until another nice muddy day comes along.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Loss in Giving

Houston, Tex.

IT IS not a pleasant thing to enter a hotel in a strange city and be told there are no accommodations available. Given also the circumstance that the evening is stormy and that the seeker is a woman obviously unaccustomed to traveling, and with a small child at her side, and the picture of discomfiture is well-nigh complete.

There was a great convention in the city. Hotels were taxed beyond their capacity, with persons sleeping on cots placed in the corridors, and rooms in private homes had been occupied by the overflow. The clerk was kindly explaining this to the woman and suggesting that she probably could be accommodated in the latter, a list of which could be obtained near by, when a young man who had heard the conversation stepped up.

"Pardon me," he volunteered, "but I couldn't allow that. I mean I couldn't see you go out to make that sort of search. If the clerk will assign you my room, I will vacate it for you and do the searching instead." The hotel was willing to make the arrangement, and the relief of the woman was as apparent as her thanks were profuse.

"Bah!" remarks a cynic. "I suppose the young man went out into the rain and met a fairy princess who guided him to a fortune." Well, no, not just that. But it developed that the house in which he found lodging that night, and for the several days he remained in the city, was that of a relative of a business man he very much wished to meet. There ensued contacts which certainly could not have come about so pleasantly nor so readily, and out of them grew business transactions of mutual benefit.

Safe

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Salt Lake City, Utah

MONEY lost on the streets of this city is as good as in the bank.

G. E. Seal handed $100 to a friend on the street to deposit in the bank for him. Later Frank W. Parsons called him on the telephone.

"If you find you've lost $100 don't let it worry you," he told Seal. "I found it in your bank book on the street and deposited it in your name at your bank."

His Christmas

NEARLY 600 persons, some in large families, some singly, ate Christmas dinner at the New Soo Lunch, Sioux Falls, S. D., as guests of Peter Coris, Turkey and "trimmin's," steaming dishes of mashed potatoes, shivering mountains of cranberry sauce, and literally tubs of ice cream were served by the generous restaurant man, according to an article in the Daily Argus-Leader, kindly sent to this column by Mrs. G. H.

A Word a Day

Flagitious

This word is often used in connection with crime, giving to the evil deed the color of shamefulness, grossly wicked, villainous. It is not a pretty word, and let us hope that the occasions for its use will become fewer and fewer.

The Latin *flagitium*, from which our word is derived, meant "a disgraceful act," akin to *flagitare*, "to demand hotly, fiercely," and *flagrare*, "to burn."

Fla-gi'-tious is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled fla-jish'-us, with the *a* as in *sofa*, *i* as in *it*, *u* as in *circus*.

"The press should not encourage flagitious practices in the underworld by giving them great publicity."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: But one thing missing in King George's broadcast was the announcer's familiar formula: "If you have been interested in this effort, His Majesty will be pleased to hear from you in a letter or telegram, or you may express your pleasure by writing to this station."

London Opinion: Well-bred persons pause on the threshold before entering the room, says an etiquette expert. This is a precautionary measure, and lessens the risk of slipping on a mat and skidding in on the polished floor.

Minneapolis Journal: A financial writer advises the people to save one-fifth of their income. As most of them are already spending about six-fifths of it, saving one-fifth would bring them out about even.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: The intention of a summer resident of Maine to run for the Legislature of that State may be merely in line with the thought that the chief industries should be represented.

London Humorist: A sculptor says that, without fearing the comparison, many of our London statues could be placed among the most famous ones in Italy. The trouble is that they aren't.

Nelson News: Maybe the fruit and vegetable men are merging because that is the only way to decide who should handle the cantaloupe.

Washington Post: Natural scientists are excited about the discovery of dinosaur tracks in New Jersey. So are we; we didn't realize they ran on tracks.

New Yorker: The price of silver has fallen to the lowest point in history. This would be a good time to have your clouds relined.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Statesmanship Pierces the Fog at London Conference

STATESMANSHIP has finally broken through the fog banks of parity and tonnage at London, and the naval conference stands at the dawn of great achievements.

The sign of success which has just emanated from the London negotiations is the news that the American delegation is prepared to welcome and support the proposal for strengthening the Pact of Paris with an agreement that its signatories will confer in the event that a breach of peace is threatened. Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy are already committed to such a course by virtue of their obligations under the League Covenant. It remained only for the United States to add its great weight to this important undertaking.

At a single stroke the conference can be rescued from a preoccupation with the mechanism of war to a constructive study of the mechanism of peace. The problem of tons and guns must be faced, but it can better be faced when the need for their use is reduced to the minimum. An agreement among the powers to consult in the event of threatened war is one further step which can be taken to attain that minimum.

The significance of the news that the Americans will warmly support a treaty of consultation—a treaty which has ample precedent in traditional American policy—can hardly be overstated. It is the direct answer of the American delegation to the demand of France that further security must be had before any substantial cut can be made in naval armaments. Unquestionably this agreement offers the key to the greatest success at London.

Thus far the insistence of the French upon a navy of 724,000 tons has seemed to thwart all headway. These claims were embarrassing to Great Britain, which would have chosen to decrease its requirements were it not obliged to take into consideration the strength of other European fleets. In a word, Great Britain would be forced to increase its naval armaments to meet the French requirements; the United States would be required to increase its building program to meet Great Britain's; Japan would be obliged to build up in ratio to the United States, and Italy would proceed to expand its navy to meet the French. Thus the spiral of debate went round and round, and more armaments seemed to be the only result. Manifestly, France holds the answer, and, rightly or wrongly, necessarily or unnecessarily, France is convinced that greater security must precede a reduction of its claims.

This security is at hand. A treaty of consultation accepted by the nations represented at London and open to the signature of every party to the Pact of Paris will assure not only France, but every signatory to the peace pact, that a threat of war, wherever it may occur, will not be looked upon with indifference by the nations of the world. Such an agreement does not commit any nation to specific action, but it does provide every power with the opportunity of exerting its fullest influence against war. Such a mode of consultation will serve to illuminate the facts of a conflict and to equip the treaty renouncing war with a valuable means of pacific settlement.

The development of such an agreement at London will be a vital contribution to the peace of the world. On its basis the nations can proceed to undertake that great reduction of naval armaments which the whole world so genuinely desires.

The Mussolini-Schober Entente

EUROPEAN chancelleries are somewhat exercised about the treaty of friendship, conciliation and arbitration signed by Johann Schober, Austrian Chancellor, and Benito Mussolini, Italian Dictator. Whatever significance it possesses for other countries, this treaty is a notable event in Austro-Italian relations. It cannot be regarded as a merely conventional diplomatic document. It indicates that the outstanding differences of Italy and Austria have been largely forgotten and that Austria no longer cherishes grievances in regard to southern Tyrol, which Italy annexed and forcibly Italianized.

Following Dr. Ignaz Seipel, the prelate Premier of Austria, who did magnificent work for the truncated little country, there came Schober, the policeman Premier, and he restored order, which was disturbed by the threat of civil war. Then having succeeded in domestic affairs, Schober went to Rome and made peace with Mussolini. To understand the diplomatic import of this action, two things must be remembered. One is that there has been much talk in recent years of Anschluss—the union of Germany and Austria. The other is that in central Europe are French groupings, against which an attempt is being made to establish Italian groupings.

What effect will Italo-Austrian friendship have on Anschluss? Any support that Austria can find in Europe outside Germany will obviously tend to reduce the demand for Anschluss. In the precise proportion that Austria obtains Italian aid, it has less need of German aid. Italy could not be unmoved at an extension of German influence to its very frontier. Yet it would be wrong to suppose that Italo-Austrian friendship destroys the Anschluss movement; it merely makes it somewhat less urgent and insistent.

With regard to tentative Italian groupings in central Europe, it should be observed that, despite the unquestionable growth of pacific purpose and general co-operation, there is still some diplomatic resort to the old system of alliances. These alliances are entered into rather from the viewpoint of prestige than from the viewpoint of potential practical assistance. In this struggle for prestige France and Italy are chiefly conspicuous. Their diplomatic rivalry is seen in every domain.

Whatever misunderstanding exists between France and Italy, it is more directly between Italy and Jugoslavia that there is diplomatic coldness. This latent hostility dates from the peace conference, but was stirred by the Italian protectorship over Albania and by the Jugoslavian entente with France. All these moves on the European chessboard are interesting, but not perturbing. Too many nations are concerned in the preservation of peace for any serious outcome of this rivalry in diplomatic prestige to be thinkable. It would be better were there no groupings, but under present conditions they are relatively unimportant.

The Tariff and Business

THE apparent deadlock in the United States Senate, resulting in the almost intolerable delay of the tariff bill, is not creditable to that body, nor is it fortunate for the majority party, which in the minds of the electorate will probably be charged with responsibility. Indeed, the political effects of senatorial delay in the case are likely to be more important than any economic effects. There is, indeed, complaint even from very high sources that the delay in the passage of this bill impedes the return to prosperity which business interests are so eagerly awaiting. But if this is the case, it is mainly because the tie-up over the tariff bill prevents the enactment of other legislation which might be helpful to business—notably the passage of the various appropriation bills without which government work cannot be prosecuted.

It is no condemnation of the tariff, but rather a tribute to what it has accomplished in the past, to assert that today the influence of legislation of that character on business in America is less than heretofore. Most of the great industries have progressed to a point where they are not as dependent on protection. Unquestionably there are many small industries which find the artificial aid of tariff walls essential to their maintenance, but in their relation to the great volume of American industry and commerce they constitute but a relatively small section of the whole industrial organism.

Nevertheless, it is obvious that there is an economic loss in keeping the business industries of the Nation uninformed as to what the precise tariff policy is to be for a period, in this instance of more than a year. Speedy legislation, stabilization of the tariff and assurance that it is not going to be tampered with again are the conditions which would bring assured security and prosperity to business. Senator Borah, who is not without responsibility for the delay in this legislation, asserts that the principal reason for it is that there are no less than 21,000 schedules to which Congress, through its committees, has to give attention. He complains that at least 20,000 of these schedules are not necessary, and should not have been presented.

Probably this is an understatement. History has shown, however, that it is impossible to prescribe a tariff on a few articles without inviting just such a flood of proposed changes. An intelligent way to dispose of them would be by such legislation as would transfer to the Federal Tariff Commission, a body which is continuously in session, the right to deal with these less important features of the tariff law. That would be the businesslike procedure for Congress, but that body, which has always been tenacious of its own prerogatives and disinclined to surrender any portion of them to commissions of any sort, will probably not see the wisdom of enacting it until public opinion compels its action.

Women and Citizenship

THE International Conference for the Codification of International Law, called by the League of Nations for March 13 this year at The Hague, is attracting particular attention from women's organizations all over the world. This is because one of the three main items on the conference's agenda is "Nationality," which will offer an opportunity for presentation of the case for equal rights for women in international law.

There persists in a number of countries the conception of a woman as a part only of someone else; when unmarried, as part of her father; when married, as part of her husband. In these times of increasing international migration, interracial and international marriages, and international businesses in which women often are active partners, the lack of an individual identity causes confusion.

The codification conference must either leave the subject alone or obtain general acceptance of an agreed formula of cure. It appears that some of the old-established and internationally organized associations of women have altered their earlier formula, "marriage shall not affect nationality," to this one: "A woman, whether married or unmarried, shall have the same right as a man to retain or to change her nationality." The feminists, more loosely organized but politically active, go a further step and ask "that there shall be no distinctions based on sex in the law and practice relating to nationality."

Neither of these demands contradicts the other. They are, rather, supplementary. The attainment of the greater would include the less, the attainment of the less would completely free the married woman from her present disabilities. Both are being taken to The Hague, where women from many nations are gathering in force to present them to the conference.

The joint interest in this matter of nationality, being shown by feminists and by women who are organized for other purposes, shows a live outlook with an intelligent conception of the importance to individuals of such a technical and remote sounding affair as the International Conference for the Codification of International Law. In that one word of the first item on the conference agenda, "nationality," lie two things of deep importance to all. They are internationalism and the equalizing of the sexes.

How Many Are Unemployed?

RECENT controversies over the extent of unemployment in the United States serve to emphasize the desirability of adequate statistics on this important subject. Fifteen hundred manufacturing concerns in New York State have for fifteen years been making regular reports to the Department of Labor. If the average for the thirty-six months from Jan. 1, 1925, to Dec. 31, 1927, is considered as 100 per cent, then this index had fallen to 94 per cent in December, 1929, and to 92 per cent in January, 1930. There is usually some decline in the winter months, but the downward swing this year is exceptionally rapid. Apparently more than 100,000 workers have been laid off by New York factories since the middle of October, and if this experience is typical of the country as a whole, unemployment would be rapidly increasing.

So far as the New York figures go, they cannot be challenged. But it by no means follows that other states have as much unemployment. Reports from the steel and automobile manufacturers have indicated that those industries, which are unimportant in New York State, are picking up rapidly. On the other hand, winter always sees a great deal of seasonal unemployment in the building trades, and this is not shown in the New York figures. These do disclose, however, that in several important industries the decline in employment had materially slackened during the last two weeks of January. The average decline for the whole month is less than the average decline for the first fortnight.

From the United States Department of Labor come periodically figures which are much more optimistic. Unfortunately, however, the Washington statements do little more than announce conclusions and do not give in detail the data on which estimates are based. Thus James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, announced a rise of 3.3 per cent in employment throughout the country during the week ending January 13 over the preceding week. The American Federation of Labor thereupon pointed out that 19 per cent of the members of affiliated trade unions were jobless in January as compared with 16 per cent in December, and Secretary Davis admitted that his estimate had not included the building trades. Even this admission, however, would not account for the disparity between the Washington and New York percentages in respect of manufacturing establishments.

There should be no such disparity; but the difficulty is that government agencies have to guess at the amount of unemployment. Both the New York and the federal departments of labor measure not unemployment, but the shrinkage of employment. Those laid off the pay roll are not the only ones unemployed. Even when prosperity is at its peak there is always a large number of persons—perhaps a million—without jobs. The supply of unemployable persons constantly increases through population growth. Farm workers move to town. There are no adequate measures to counteract "technological unemployment"—that is, the number of workers laid off because of technical improvements in industry. Offsetting these factors may be such an item as an increased school attendance. In short, the problem is complicated, but this is no reason why in the United States there cannot be adequate statistics which are accepted by all governmental agencies.

The President's conference on unemployment in 1921 called attention to the desirability of "adequate occupational statistics, and current annual and monthly returns of employment and pay rolls." The most accurate data could be furnished by a continuous registration of the unemployed. Even in the absence of such data, however, there is no reason why more careful efforts on the part of the Department in Washington, and co-operation with the state departments of labor, could not furnish sufficiently accurate estimates of the number of workers who are unemployed. Such information is desirable both to prevent alarmist estimates and to provide signposts which will mark the continuance of the present depression, or, more accurately, the return to prosperity.

Editorial Notes

Roy A. Hovey, Bank Commissioner of Massachusetts, reports that savings bank deposits in that State showed an increase of $58,000,000 for 1929 over 1928, and that Massachusetts co-operative banks showed an increase of approximately $26,000,000. This would seem to indicate that certainly not everyone in Massachusetts was caught in the stock market drop.

With the United States Lines building two superships for transatlantic service at a cost of $30,000,000, it would surely appear that some persons expected it would be a few years at least before transoceanic airplane or dirigible transportation became heavy enough seriously to affect steamship travel.

There is a story of a would-be sprinter who loudly claimed he ran 100 yards in seven seconds. Asked to prove his assertion, he refused, saying that, as he freely admitted he could do it, he did not have to prove it. Avoidance of a similar attitude by many would do much toward solving countless problems.

"War stands as a complete failure economically," says Calvin Coolidge. In view of his own reputation for economy, he might equally well have ended his statement at the word "failure."

And you can also tell them, if they ask, that there are sixty-two radio stations in China.

Breakfast in Macedony

WITH the first gray streamer of dawn, the nickel-plated clock on the kitchen shelf sounded its tinny alarm. Hilary, startled into bewildered semiwakefulness, bounded to his feet.

"Heigh-ho!" he cried. "Breakfast in Macedony!"

Jane was already about. Out of the window she pointed to the foggy giant which still dozed in the valley, filling its hollows with sprawling limbs of haze.

She had barely finished adjusting Hilary's knapsack when there came the clump of footsteps on the front porch, a knock at the door, and then a humorously hoarse imitation of a chanticleer.

It was the Walkers, of course; those delightful apostles of Thoreau who had achieved the pinnacle of their desire—it seemed to Jane and Hilary—in making the country's tranquil hospitality their own. Jane and Hilary hurried out, and presently the four were plodding up the Cooleyville road, their backs to the east.

* * *

Now the road to Cooleyville is a wondrous way at any time; but here in the eerie gloam of an awaiting morn, with companionship of that rare and sprightly kind which can see nature through common eyes and yet toss banter with a deft touch; with the cool fog mist caressing one's face, and the dust of a rural road cushioning one's tread; with the quiet of an unawakened countryside spelling ancient secrets in the hushed braille of the receptive heart; and with the vigor of pure joy swinging one's stride along toward the next summit, the next valley, the next bend in the road, where new beauty lies couched in the leaves of the dawn—ah, to see the road to Cooleyville at such a time is to have stood in the presence of somewhat more than royalty: to walk the road to Cooleyville at such a time is to have walked an enchanted realm.

Behind them, great things were afoot. The sun, with labors herculean, was pushing—slowly, slowly—the cold bank of night from off the mountain tops, pausing to pick tinted shells from the edge of dawn and skitter them over the incoming tide of day.

"Heigh-ho! Breakfast in Macedony!"

Down through the woods they strode—the woods newscented with distillations of the night; out into the meadow-filled valley, where cobwebs glowed dull silver in the grass, and a young brook came giggling from a sedgy marsh, to be overcome with merriment as a pebbly falls tickled its rapids. Up the winding slope of a rocky pasture they pushed, conserving speech to watch a strange procession of straggling vapor waifs scurry among the boulders in belated hurry to join the retreating host now misting the heights; past slumberous farm buildings, where naught but a faithful Rover stretched scraggy limbs and yawned at their passing; by scrubby knolls of second growth, where slim trunks of gray birch drew damp chalk marks across the green blackboard; up the shoulder of a piny slope, up the finger of a rocky spur; a plunge through more forests and then—off across the valley they caught the panorama of wooded hills and distant hamlets, and the long, brooding strip of farm country which carpeted the valley. And there, away to the right, the slope of Macedony!

* * *

Off they strode, with the long hill adding speed to their steps, and thus came to the wood road to Macedony.

A shadowy road it was, a refreshing road, flavored with minty greens and decorated with flamboyant wood lilies, tender columbines, and a hundred shy blooms of the forest. Trees closed in hospitably, inviting confidences. Quiet lispings murmured through its shadows; response breathed echoing response. And then the sun came out. Long shadows sprang across the pathway. Vibrant as a plucked harp string, shafts of morning shot through the massed pillars of the forest. Day struck a chord of rejoicing, and the woods awoke! Liquid sweet, a hermit thrush warbled of a waterfall it knew, and other thrushes, hearing, echoed its ventriloquil Gloria in Excelsis.

They paused at a brooklet where buckets were filled against the mossy lip of a rock, and then pushed on and up until they reached an open glade on the mountain side. Packs unslung, fireplace built, pungent smoke rising in the morning's whiffs of breeze; bacon, eggs, hash-brown potatoes; laughter, banter, faces joyfully alight; warm sunshine beating on grateful backs; and so—

"Heigh-ho! Breakfast in Macedony." H. E. W.

"Rough on the Feet"

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

LONDON

"DIPLOMACY may be easy on the brain, but it's rough on the feet," is one of the innumerable bons mots attributed to General Dawes. Perhaps feet are not used quite so much in diplomacy as the American Ambassador suggests, but his meaning is clear. There are fleets of automobiles—or motorcars—and plenty of elevators—or lifts—and walking is not really obligatory. Nevertheless, naval diplomacy at London seems to be just one visit after another. It consists in coming and going, except when it consists in going and coming.

Of all the comers and goers, André Tardieu easily holds the record. With him it is not merely a question of whether he is in the Ritz, or the Carlton, or Downing Street, or St. James's Palace. It is a question of whether he is in London or Paris. He is here today and gone tomorrow.

Paris and London are, after all, not far apart. And this is true both in a geographical and a diplomatic sense. Despite the clearness of French views and the apparent fixity of French demands, there is relatively little doubt about the possibility of eventual accord. France certainly knows what it wants, and from the beginning M. Tardieu has dominated the conference by his vigorous personality. Whether we like or dislike his claims we must certainly admire his directness of attack.

Irrespective of his case, everybody at the conference has appreciated and applauded Tardieu. He has scored a tactical triumph by the precision of his arguments and the definiteness of his figures from the first days of the conference. Some appeared to be groping. That was, perhaps, their Anglo-Saxon way. Others appeared to be wearily waiting. That was, perhaps, their Oriental manner. But Tardieu knew what he wanted and expressed his wants with clarity. Perhaps that was Latin tradition.

* * *

Indeed there has rarely been a more interesting study in national temperaments than is presented at the London conference. There is the British blend of idealism and practicality, the American mixture of morality and shrewdness, the Japanese reserve and inscrutability, the Italian suppleness and subtlety, and the French logic and finesse. There is a study, also, in individual temperaments, and as occasion offers we may contrast Stimson and Morrow, MacDonald and Alexander. For the moment it will suffice to draw a parallel between Tardieu and Briand.

It must not be imagined that there is the slightest divergence of view between Briand and Tardieu. The French team is truly a team. Probably it is more of a team than any other delegation. Tardieu, Briand, Leygues, de Fleuriau and Piétri are working together. Anyone watching them at the Carlton, where they make their headquarters, must have been greatly struck by their unquestionable cordiality toward one another in private circumstances. Tardieu is undoubtedly the leader and his direction is completely accepted. Briand and Tardieu may be seen descending the stairs arm in arm, Tardieu recounting some amusing incident—for however seriously and strenuously he works, he always appears ready with a joke—and Briand responding with the slow, wise smile and depreciatory gesture of experience.

Now and again newspaper men, trying to make a political point against either Tardieu or Briand, depict them as jealously at loggerheads. It is not so. They appreciate each other's qualities. They are supplementary and complementary.

There is Briand, nonchalant in appearance, intuitive, dexterous, conciliatory and fertile in resource. There is Tardieu, alert in appearance, active, forthright, straightforwardly able and prepared for any emergency, entirely master of facts, figures and arguments, which he marshals with incomparable skill. They are extraordinarily dissimilar, but they support each other.

While other delegates go week-ending, the indefatigable Tardieu leaves London for Paris, where he consults with the police chief and prefects of departments who come directly under his control. He leaves a committee meeting of the conference for the French Ministerial Council. He appears one day at a plenary session and next day in the Chamber of Deputies. He is ubiquitous. The train and boat by which he travels between the two capitals are called the Golden Arrow. They fly swift and straight to the mark. The name might well be applied to Tardieu. He flies swift and straight to the mark, whether in Paris or London. He is a real golden arrow.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

What Do You Do With Them?

THE greeting cards that are received by so many people at Christmas are treasures for a few days. Then the disposal of them may become a problem. Many recipients shrink from throwing away such tokens of personal good will. What shall be done with them?

In New York City, it seems, there are at least two organizations that have found a use for Christmas cards after Christmas is past, and that welcome donations of this sort. One is the Humane Educational Committee of the Women's League for Animals and the other is the Church Periodical Club, which sends reading material to Episcopal missions throughout the world. The missionaries find that the cards with their pictures make acceptable gifts for children in the backward regions of the earth. Perhaps there are agencies here at home that could make use of these cards.

Another Christmas problem, the disposal of the tree that becomes so forlorn and useless when the holiday season is over, has been solved by the Boy Scouts of America. They "plant" the trees in the back yards of their homes as supports for bird feeding boxes.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Henry Ford's Splendid Benefaction

ON THE occasion of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the Berry schools in Georgia, it became known that a group of four buildings, valued at $1,000,000, had been donated to the institution by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford. The significance of this gift lies in the fact that the work that Miss Martha Berry has done in furnishing educational facilities to the poor mountaineers of the South is at last gaining nation-wide recognition. Only those who are familiar with the history of this movement can understand how much it has meant to a once neglected class in that part of the country. When Miss Berry gave up a life of ease to devote herself wholeheartedly to this task, she began with ten pupils in a log cabin. It has since grown to an organization owning a tract of 10,000 acres of land, with numerous buildings housing 1000 pupils and boasting of 7000 graduates, many of them prominent in business and professional life.

It is no secret that Miss Berry, in addition to her personal services, has devoted her private fortune to the ragged little mountain children. Only the poor and those remote from large centers of population are admitted. It has been the contention of the foundress that these natives from the backwoods are entitled to their chance in the world. At the outset the gifts were small, but on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the schools the members of the alumni who were making their way in life contributed $10,000 to the work. One of the big occasions was when Theodore Roosevelt journeyed down to Georgia to pay his tribute to the movement. In 1925 Miss Berry was awarded the Roosevelt Memorial Association Medal, which was presented to her at the White House by President Coolidge.

Only a short time ago President Hoover, while camping in Virginia, called attention to the need of similar work in other mountain districts of the South.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Men and Women Teachers

IT IS a pity that the National Union of Women Teachers should find it necessary to spend their time discussing sex equality. But as long as there are grievances they will be discussed, even though their discussion interferes with the main job of improving education. Both the minimum and maximum Burnham scales are fixed at lower rates for women than for men. Why? If women are equally efficient they should have equal pay. If the same scales of pay are offered and women are found to be less efficient than men, fewer of them will be appointed and fewer of them will reach the higher positions.

In many parts of the country women teachers are automatically dismissed if they marry. Again why? If marriage means long absence from school, if the duties of motherhood interfere with the duties of the teacher, those would be good reasons for not employing or even for dismissing a married woman as a teacher. But inefficiency or unsuitability for the job, not marriage as such, should be the only ground for dismissal. There is still apparently a prejudice against appointing women to the headships of mixed schools.

Men are said to object to serving under women. Why that should be so in the teaching profession rather than in others is not clear; one does not hear of any revolt in the Civil Service because women are nowadays Undersecretaries of State and one woman is a Cabinet Minister. The fact is that suitability for the post is the only test a local authority need consider; sex is, in itself, irrelevant. —*Manchester Guardian.*

Stumblingblock vs. Stepping-Stones

MOUNTAINS can add to one's horizon or shut out the sun, according to the use one makes of them.—*Congregationalist.*

"Ecumenical" Advertising

SOMEWHERE in New Jersey there is a faithful reader of The Christian Science Monitor, for about once a week I find a copy of that justly admired paper dropped in the Hudson Tube train. I always pick it up and engage my fifteen minutes' ride by a study of that extraordinary international collection of classified advertisements. Among the pleasant randoms which make life interesting and promote a sense of world-wide citizenship, I know of nothing more agreeable than the Monitor's ecumenical advertising. After the parochial limitation of even our greatest metropolitan papers, how stimulating it is to let the eye travel over that miscellany of modest little "insertions" ranging from steam laundries in Florida to country sausage in Berlin.

Innumerable possibilities are presented to the roving mind. Here is Mr. Hooper of 242 Fitzgerald Avenue, Christchurch, New Zealand, offering to teach you Elocution, Dramatic Art, and Ballroom Dancing. Here is Furchgott's, "Where Jacksonville Does His Christmas Shopping." Mae Watson of Miami "Uses rain water exclusively for shampooing, eliminating use of lemon or vinegar rinse." At 902 Fox Building, Philadelphia, a young Radio Announcer desires position. At the corner of Main and Wildolive Streets, Daytona, Florida, is the Smart Sisters Coffee Shoppe. In Reading, Pa., "The Famous Crystal Restaurant—eighteen Years on the Square—Home is the only Competitor." Then, ranging farther afield, one imagines oneself at the Pension Glaser, kept by Frau Wilhelm, 24 Gervinus Strasse, Berlin. "Rooms plain and elegant." Or in Stockholm buying books from the Biblioteksbokhandelin; or the Rolly-Polly Tea Room (19, rue Alphonse-Karr) will put up a lunch box for you in Nice. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea two ladies receive children in their own homes, 2 The Green. If it's General Drapery you want, what's the matter with Francis H. Giles, The Bright Store, 17 Sydney Road, Manly, Australia? (Manly seems to be a suburb of Sydney?) But if it's Miscellaneous Music Printing, you slip a few columns to the northeast and visit Ivarson's Tryckeri, Norrbackagatan 3, Stockholm.

It's one of the pleasantest exercises I know, and leaves you feeling a little better member of the League of Nations. I would be willing to wager, also, that those advertisements bring surprising "contacts." — *Christopher Morley,* in the *Saturday Review of Literature.*